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United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS 1946

These announcements are issued periodically and constitute a permanent record of the work of the Bureau in the enforcement of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 and certain related acts, and the more important circulars and decisions explanatory of, or bearing on, such quarantines and regulations

WITH LIST OF PLANT PESTS INTERCEPTED WITH IMPORTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

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United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY—DECEMBER 1946

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO CITRUS BLACKFLY, A CERCOSPORA LEAF SPOT, AND OTHER INJURIOUS INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

HEARING CALLED TO DISCUSS REGULATION OF CUT FLOWERS IMPORTS

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 4, 1946.

The Acting Secretary of Agriculture announced today that a public hearing will be held at Washington, D. C., on December 5, 1946, at 2 p. m. in Room 3106, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, to consider the advisability of prohibiting or restricting the entry of cut flowers into the United States.

The speed with which cut flowers may be transported into this country provides opportunity for the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases which may be associated with such importations. Inspections of imported flowers,

made to determine whether the shipments meet the requirements of existing quarantine regulations restricting the entry of plants or parts thereof that are capable of propagation, have disclosed the presence of certain insects and diseases which do not occur within the United States. There are no restrictions on the entry of cut flowers except when accompanied by parts of plants capable of propagation. The purpose of the hearing will be to consider the need for establishing a plant quarantine to restrict or prohibit importations of those commodities.

The hearing is called in compliance with the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, which authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish plant quarantines to protect agriculture from the introduction of plant pests new to or not widely distributed within the United States.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF RESTRICTING OR PROHIBITING THE ENTRY OF CUT FLOWERS FROM ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON ACCOUNT OF THE CITRUS BLACKFLY, A CERCOSPORA LEAF SPOT, AND OTHER INJURIOUS INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

NOVEMBER 1, 1946.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that injurious insects and plant diseases, including the citrus blackfly and a Cercospora leaf spot, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist with respect to one or more such insects and diseases, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, South America, Central America, Canada, Mexico, and other countries and islands, and that, because of increases in speed of transportation due to air transport, there is danger of bringing these pests into the United States with cut flowers.

It is necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of restricting or prohibiting the entry of cut flowers from all foreign countries and localities.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 151 et seq.), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Washington, D. C., in Room 3106, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, on December 5, 1946, at 2 p. m., in order that any person interested in a plant quarantine which may restrict or prohibit the entry of cut flowers may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney. Any interested person who desires to do so may submit his views on the proposed quarantine, or written data or arguments thereon, and may file such views, data, or arguments with the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., on or before December 5, 1946.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 6, 1946, 8 : 45 a. m. ; 11 F. R. 13268.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEDITERRANEAN FRUITFLY AND MELONFLY QUARANTINE (No. 13)

HEARING ON ENTRY OF HAWAIIAN PLANT MATERIALS

(Press notice)

NOVEMBER 4, 1946.

The Acting Secretary of Agriculture announced today that a public hearing will be held at Washington, D. C., in Room 3106, South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture at 11 a. m. on December 6, 1946, to consider the advisability of further prohibiting or restricting the entry of fruits, vegetables, citrus plants and portions thereof, and other articles or commodities which may carry insect pests or plant diseases into the mainland of the United States from Hawaii.

Plant quarantine regulations, which have been in effect since May 1, 1914, have prohibited and restricted the movement into the mainland of the United States

of many kinds of fruits and vegetables because of the occurrence in Hawaii of two important fruitflies, the Mediterranean fruitfly and the melonfly. The recent discovery in Hawaii of infestations of the mango fruitfly and certain other insect pests not known to occur within continental United States has created new problems of protecting the agriculture of the mainland from infestations of these pests. The mango fruitfly attacks bananas in the green stage. Heretofore, green bananas have been shipped after inspection and certification, because neither the Mediterranean fruitfly nor the melonfly attacked this fruit in the green state.

Under existing plant quarantine regulations, the movement of citrus fruit from Hawaii to the continental United States is not allowed. These regulations, however, do not govern the shipment of citrus nursery stock which may be a means of introducing citrus diseases such as citrus canker to the mainland. While there is no commercial movement of such stock from Hawaii, it appears desirable to provide appropriate safeguards to prevent the possible introduction of citrus diseases.

The hearing is called in compliance with the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, which authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the establishment of plant quarantines to protect our agriculture from the introduction of insect pests and plant diseases new to or not widely distributed in the United States.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF FURTHER PROHIBITING OR RESTRICTING ENTRY OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES, CITRUS PLANTS AND FRUITS, AND OTHER ARTICLES FROM HAWAII ON ACCOUNT OF VARIOUS FRUITFLIES, CITRUS CANKER, AND OTHER INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

NOVEMBER 1, 1946.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the mango fruitfly, an insect pest of serious consequence to fruit and vegetable production not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, has recently become established in the Territory of Hawaii, into which it was apparently introduced during the period of the war. It has been learned that this insect infests bananas and other fruits and vegetables, and that the immature stages may be transported within these hosts. The Secretary also has information of the occurrence in the Territory of Hawaii of other dangerous insect pests and plant diseases, including a serious disease of citrus trees and fruits known as citrus canker, not now known to be present on the mainland of the United States.

It is necessary, therefore, to consider (a) the advisability of quarantining the Territory of Hawaii on account of the mango fruitfly (*Dacus dorsalis* Hendl.), the citrus canker organism (*Xanthomonas citri* (Hasse) Dowson), and other injurious insect pests and plant diseases to provide for prohibiting or restricting the movement from the Territory of Hawaii to the mainland of the United States of (1) fruits and vegetables, (2) citrus plants and portions thereof, except seeds, and (3) any other commodities or articles capable of carrying, in any stage of development, the mango fruitfly, citrus canker, and other injurious insect pests and diseases of fruits, vegetables, and citrus nursery stock in order to protect against the spread of these pests to the mainland, and (b) the incorporation of the quarantine on account of the Mediterranean fruitfly and the melon fly (7 CFR 301.13; B. E. P. Q.—Q. 13) into the quarantine on account of the mango fruitfly, citrus canker, and other injurious insects and plant diseases.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 318) as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Washington, D. C., in Room 3106, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, at 11 a. m. on December 6, 1946, in order that any person interested in a plant quarantine which would further prohibit or restrict the entry of articles or commodities that may carry any of the pests into the mainland

of United States, or which would modify existing quarantine provisions, may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney. Any interested person who desires to do so may submit his views on these subjects or written data or arguments thereon, and may file such views, data, or arguments with the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., on or before December 6, 1946.

N. E. Dodd,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 6, 1946, 8 : 45 a. m. ; 11 F. R. 13268.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO CITRUS NURSERY STOCK QUARANTINE (NO. 19) AND CITRUS FRUITS QUARANTINE (NO. 28)

HEARING ON REVISION OF TWO CITRUS PLANT QUARANTINES

(Press notice)

November 19, 1946.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that public hearings would be held to consider the advisability of amending the two plant quarantines which prohibit or restrict the entry into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii of citrus plants and parts thereof, including fruit. These hearings will be held in Washington, D. C., Room 3106, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, at 10 a. m., December 5, 1946.

The Department of Agriculture has information on two diseases of citrus in South American countries which do not occur in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. One of these, sweet orange scab, attacks various citrus fruits and is reported as occurring in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The other, a bacterial disease known as "cancrosis B", attacks various citrus fruits and is reported from Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

The Department also has information that the disease known as citrus canker occurs in the following countries and islands not at present named in the citrus-fruit quarantine: New Zealand, Burma, Mozambique, Seychelles, and Mauritius. It has further been determined that certain plants belonging to the citrus group, the entry of which is not now prohibited, are attacked by citrus canker, and that oranges of the mandarin class, peel of prohibited citrus fruits, as well as fruits and peel of certain citrus relatives, are possible carriers of this disease.

The Department is likewise advised that citrus canker has been eradicated from the Union of South Africa, one of the countries at the present time prohibited from shipping citrus fruit to this country under regulations of the citrus fruit quarantine.

While the two existing quarantines have the same general objective, one deals primarily with citrus nursery stock and the other with citrus fruit. It is believed desirable to continue the well-established practice of dividing the prohibited and restricted products into these general classes. Since the general objectives are the same, it is in the public interest to consider the desirability of revising both quarantines at concurrent hearings.

These hearings are called in compliance with the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, which authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to consider and, when deemed necessary, to establish plant quarantines to protect agriculture from the introduction of injurious insect pests and diseases new to or not widely distributed within the United States. The purpose of the hearings will be to consider the advisability of modifying existing plant-quarantine orders to conform with the latest information on the diseases mentioned above, and to develop additional data which may serve to protect the production of citrus from diseases occurring in other countries but not known to be present in continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF FURTHER PROTECTING CITRUS PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES FROM PLANT DISEASES ATTACKING CITRUS NURSERY STOCK

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

OCTOBER 31, 1946.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the injurious disease of citrus known as citrus canker attacks relatives of the genus *Citrus* not now prohibited entry by plant quarantine. The introduction of this disease into the continental United States and Puerto Rico would constitute a risk to the production of citrus in this country.

The existing plant quarantine (7 CFR 319.19; B. E. P. Q.—Q. 19) prohibits the entry of nursery stock of several genera of the rutaceous subfamily Aurantioideae from all foreign countries and localities on account of citrus canker caused by *Xanthomonas citri* (Hasse) Dowson. Additional genera of that subfamily and genera of the rutaceous subfamilies Rutoideae and Toddalioideae are also susceptible to attack by this disease.

It is necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising the existing prohibition to include plants and parts of plants, except seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the rutaceous subfamilies Rutoideae, Toddalioideae, and Aurantioideae.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with Section 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 151 et seq.), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Washington, D. C., Room 3106, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, at 10 a. m. on December 5, 1946, in order that any person interested in the revision of the existing plant quarantine (7 CFR 319.19; B. E. P. Q.—Q. 19) prohibiting the entry of citrus nursery stock into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney. Any interested person who desires to do so may submit his views on the revision of the aforesaid quarantine or written data or arguments thereon, and may file such views, data, and arguments with the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., on or before December 5, 1946.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 5, 1946, 8:47 a. m.; 11 F. R. 13219.]

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF FURTHER PROTECTING CITRUS PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES FROM PLANT DISEASES ATTACKING CITRUS FRUITS

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

OCTOBER 31, 1946.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that destructive diseases of citrus which occur in other parts of the world are new to or not widely distributed in continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. The introduction of these or other diseases into these areas would constitute a risk to the production of citrus. The specific diseases and the areas where they are known to occur are as follows:

(1) Sweet orange scab, caused by *Elsinoe australis* Bitancourt and Jenkins is known to occur in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, where it attacks trees and fruit of the following species and their varieties: *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. reticulata* Blanco, *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck, *C. paradisi* Macf. *C. aurantium* L., *C. hystrix* DC., and *Fortunella margarita* (Lour.) Swingle. This disease is not known to occur in continental United States, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico.

(2) "Cancrosis B," a bacterial disease, is known to occur in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, where it attacks trees and fruit of the following species and their varieties: *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. medica* L., and *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck. This disease is not known to occur in the continental United States, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico.

(3) Citrus canker, caused by *Xanthomonas citri* (Hasse) Dowson, was formerly known to occur only in eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Tasmania, Australia, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa. Recent information indicates that this disease is now present in the additional countries or islands of Burma, Mozambique, Mauritius, Seychelles, and New Zealand. In all these areas it attacks trees and fruit of plants of the rutaceous subfamilies Rutoideae, Toddalioideae, and Aurantioideae. This disease is not known to occur in Puerto Rico and, although it did occur in parts of the continental United States from Texas eastward to the Atlantic, presistent eradication programs carried out cooperatively at an excessive outlay of money and effort, and with destruction of trees, have eliminated it from all commercial citrus plantings in the United States, and the disease has not been found anywhere in the continental United States since 1942. The known hosts of this disease include oranges of the mandarin class (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco), and it is known to persist in a viable state on the peel of fruit of citrus and susceptible relatives.

The Secretary of Agriculture also has information that the citrus canker disease has been eradicated from the Union of South Africa.

The existing plant quarantine (7 CFR 319.28, B. E. P. Q.—Q. 28), which prohibits or restricts the entry of fruit of various kinds of citrus plants attacked by the citrus canker disease, does not prohibit or restrict the entry of all the commodities that may carry important diseases of citrus which do not occur in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii; nor does it prohibit or restrict their entry from all countries where such diseases occur. It is necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising existing prohibitions and restrictions to include (1) all fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of rutaceous subfamilies which are known to be susceptible to any of these diseases, including oranges of the mandarin class; and (2) all additional countries where these diseases are known to occur.

The existing quarantine prohibits the entry of citrus fruits from the Union of South Africa. It is necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of removing the restrictions on the entry of fruits of citrus from the Union of South Africa.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 151 et seq.), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Washington, D. C., Room 3106, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, at 10 a. m. on December 5, 1946, in order that any person interested in revision of the existing plant quarantine (7 CFR 319.28; B. E. P. Q.—Q. 28) prohibiting and restricting the entry of citrus fruits into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney. Any interested person who desires to do so may submit his views on revision of the aforesaid quarantine, or written data or arguments thereon, and may file such views, data, and arguments with the Chief of the Bureau of Entolomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., on or before December 5, 1946.

N. E. Dodd,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 5, 1946, 8:46 a. m.; 11 F. R. 13218.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE (No. 38)

KANSAS ADDED TO THE STATES PROTECTED BY BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE

[Press notice]

January 18, 1946.

The black stem rust quarantine was amended effective February 1, 1946, to add Kansas to the protected States, the Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P.

Anderson announced today. This State has been brought under the protection of the black stem rust quarantine in order to provide additional protection to its important grain production. The State has for some time been conducting a program of eradicating species of barberries and mahonias on which black stem rust, a disease of small grain, spends a part of its life cycle. The protected areas now consist of these States: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Nurserymen who grow only the rust-resistant species of barberries and mahonias are issued permits by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to ship them to the protected States.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 38, Amdt. 1

Modification of Quarantine and Regulation 2
Effective February 1, 1946

United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MODIFICATION OF BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This amendment of the black stem rust quarantine and of regulation 2 is made to add Kansas to the protected States because of the importance of small-grain production in that State and because of the progress of eradication in that State of nonresistant species of barberries and mahonias.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE

AUTHORITY: §§ 301.38 to 301.38–8 are issued under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161.

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that it is necessary to amend the black stem rust quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto, as revised effective December 26, 1944, in order to designate the State of Kansas as a protected State within the meaning of the said quarantine and regulations.

The quarantine (7 C. F. R. 1944 Supp. 301.38, B. E. P. Q.—Q. 38) is, therefore, hereby amended by adding Kansas to the protected States listed therein, and Regulation 2 of the regulations supplemental thereto (7 C. F. R. 1944 Supp. 301.38–2) is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.38–2. *Protected States.*—The following States are designated as protected: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

This amendment shall be effective on and after February 1, 1946.

Done at the city of Washington this 16th day of January 1946.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

J. B. HUTSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined areas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, January 17, 1946, 11:16 a. m.; 11 F. R. 705.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1946.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161), has amended the black stem rust quarantine and regulations (Notice of Quarantine No. 301.38) effective February 1, 1946. The protected areas have been extended to include the State of Kansas. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

J. B. HUTSON,
Acting Secretary.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The New York Times, New York, N. Y., January 26, 1946; the Los Angeles Evening Herald-Express, Los Angeles, Calif., January 31, 1946; the Beacon, Wichita, Kans., January 29, 1946.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

MODIFICATION OF BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE NOTICE PUBLISHED IN POSTAL BULLETIN JANUARY 16, 1945

Plant Quarantine Order No. 38 of the United States Department of Agriculture which restricts the interstate movement of certain varieties of Barberry and Mahonia Plants (or parts thereof) because they are possible carriers of the black stem rust has been modified, effective February 1, 1946, so as to include the State of Kansas in the area protected on account of this quarantine.

The following States are now designated as protected: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Postmasters will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, and article 66, page 21, of the July 1945 Postal Guide, Part I.

[Reprint of notice which appeared in the Postal Bulletin of February 26, 1946.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (No. 45)

B. E. P. Q. 386, 8th Revision — Effective March 18, 1946

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

§ 301.45a. *Administrative instructions; articles exempted from regulation.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.45 [Notice of Quarantine No. 45, on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth], the following articles and materials, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination, are exempted from regulation:

(a) *Plants and cuttings.*

Acacia cuttings (*Acacia* spp.).

Banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.

Birch slabs and birch bark, when waxed, polished, or otherwise treated, to eliminated pest risk.

Boxwood cuttings (*Buxus sempervirens*).

California peppertree cuttings (*Schinus molle*).
Clubmoss (sometimes called "ground pine") (*Lycopodium* spp.).
Eucalyptus cuttings (*Eucalyptus globulus*).
Evergreen smilax (*Smilax lanceolata*).
Fuchsia (*Fuchsia* spp.).
Galax (*Galax aphylla*).
Geranium (*Pelargonium* spp.).
Heather cuttings (*Erica* spp. *Calluna* spp.).
Heliotrope (*Heliotropium* spp.).
Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container.
Jerusalem-cherry (*Solanum capsicastrum, S. pseudocapsicum, S. hendersoni*).
Leaves of deciduous or evergreen trees that have been treated or dyed.
Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens, Viscum album,* etc.).
Oregon huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).
Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).
Salal cuttings, known to the trade as lemon cuttings, (*Gaultheria shallon*).
Strawberry plants (*Fragaria* spp.).
Trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).
Verbena (*Verbena* spp.).
Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens, Pyrola* spp.).
Cuttings of all other woody plants that have been grown in the greenhouse throughout the year and when labeled on the outside of the container to show that the contents were greenhouse grown.

(b) *Quarry products.*

Stone and quarry products when processed by grinding and pulverizing.
Vermiculite (variously termed zonolite or mica-gro) when exfoliated or expanded and when packaged in closed containers.

(c) *Timber products.*

The following materials are exempted from regulation when they have met the conditions as specified below for each and when invoices and waybills, covering bulk carload or less-than-carload shipments, bear a notation to the effect that the consignor certifies that the contents of the shipment have been produced under conditions which entitle the material to exemption as specified in the Federal gypsy moth quarantine regulations or administrative instructions issued in connection therewith:

Sawdust that has been (1) produced in established, nonportable, commercial sawmills from boards or other timber previously sawed four sides, (2) subsequently blown through an air-blast conveyor line having a minimum length of 50 feet and at least one 90° or sharper angle, (3) protected from infestation prior to shipment.

Shavings that have been either (1) produced by planers having 6 or more blades, or (2) blown through an air-blast conveyor line having a minimum length of 50 feet and at least one 90° or sharper angle; and in either case protected from infestation prior to shipment.

Wood flour, pulverized wood, or ground wood sawdust, when processed by screening or sifting through a screen of at least 30 meshes per inch.

This revision supersedes B. E. P. Q. 386, 7th Revision, which became effective November 20, 1942.

These instructions shall be effective on and after March 18, 1946, and shall remain in effect until further modified or revoked.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 10 F. R. 12545.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of March 1946.

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 18, 1946, 10:05 a. m.; 11 F. R. 2813.]

Instructions to Postmasters

Modification of Restrictions of Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantine (Quarantine No. 45)

Referring to Quarantine No. 45 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth, notice is given to postmasters

in the regulated area which includes the entire States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and parts of Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont, that, effective March 18, 1946, the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of moth dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions or regulations of this quarantine order:

Acacia cuttings (*Acacia* spp.)
Banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.
Birch slabs and birch bark, when waxed, polished, or otherwise treated to eliminate pest risk.
Boxwood cuttings (*Buxus sempervirens*).
California peppertree cuttings (*Schinus molle*).
Clubmoss (Sometimes called "ground pine") (*Lycopodium* spp.).
Eucalyptus cuttings (*Eucalyptus globulus*).
Evergreen smilax (*Smilax lanceolata*).
Fuchsia (*Fuchsia* spp.).
Galax (*Galax aphylla*).
Geranium (*Pelargonium* spp.).
Heather cuttings (*Erica* spp. *Calluna* spp.).
Heliotrope (*Heliotropium* spp.).
Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container.
Jerusalem-cherry (*Solanum capsicastrum, S. pseudocapsicum, S. hendersoni*).
Leaves of deciduous or evergreen trees that have been treated or dyed.
Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens, Viscum album,* etc.).
Oregon huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*).
Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).
Salal cuttings, known to the trade as lemon cuttings, (*Gaultheria shallon*).
Strawberry plants (*Fragaria spp.*).
Trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).
Verbena (*Verbena* spp.).
Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens, Pyrola* spp.).

Cuttings of all other woody plants that have been grown in the greenhouse throughout the year and when labeled on the outside of the container to show that the contents were greenhouse grown.

The interstate movement of timber and quarry products is restricted. Shippers may obtain information by contacting the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, 503 Main Street, East Orange, N. J.

These instructions supersede those published in the Postal Bulletin of October 20, 1941.

[Reprint of notice which appeared in the Postal Bulletin of May 7, 1946.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (No. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE AREA EXTENDED

(Press notice)

MARCH 13, 1946.

The Japanese beetle quarantine was revised, effective March 18, 1946, to bring within the regulated area the election district of Oldtown (No. 2), Allegany County, Md., the townships of Marion, Franklin County, and Madison, Licking County, Ohio, and the town of Shenandoah, Page County, Va., Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson announced today.

This action was taken on the basis of trap-scouting and other surveys made during 1945 which disclosed sizable infestations in these localities. No additions have been made to the heavily infested areas nor have other changes been made in the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48, Amdt. 1

Revision of Regulation 2
Effective March 18, 1946

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MODIFICATION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of Regulation 2 of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations is made to add to the regulated area the election district of Oldtown (No. 2), Allegany County, Md.; the townships of Marion, Franklin County, and Madison, Licking County, Ohio; and the town of Shenandoah, Page County, Va. This action is taken on the basis of trap-scouting and other surveys made during 1945 which disclosed sizable infestations in these localities. No additions have been made to the heavily infested areas nor have other changes been made in the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

REGULATION 2 AS REVISED

AUTHORITY: § 301.48–2 is issued under authority of section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161.

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that it is necessary further to revise § 301.48–2 of the Japanese beetle quarantine [Quarantine No. 48 as revised effective February 17, 1945], in order to add to the area regulated on account of the Japanese beetle one election district in Maryland, two townships in Ohio, and one town in Virginia.

Accordingly § 301.48–2, Part 301, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, as revised February 17, 1945 (10 F. R. 1951), is hereby further revised to read as follows:

AREAS UNDER REGULATION

§ 301.48–2. Regulated areas.—In accordance with the provisos to § 301.48, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas the following States, District, counties, townships, cities, towns, boroughs, and districts, or parts thereof, as described:

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maine.—County of York; towns of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County;* towns of Cape Elizabeth, Gorham, Gray, New Gloucester, Raymond, Scarboro, Standish, and cities of Portland, South Portland, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County;* city of Waterville, in *Kennebec County;* and city of Brewer, in *Penobscot County.*

Maryland.—The entire State except the counties of Garrett and St. Marys; and except the election districts of Orleans (No. 1), and Kifer (No. 33), in *Allegany County;* and election districts of Hill Top (No. 2), Cross Roads (No. 3), Allens Fresh (No. 4), Harris Lot (No. 5), Bryantown (No. 8), and Marbury (No. 10), in *Charles County.*

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County;* towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County.*

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onandaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rens-

selaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and cities of Olean and Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County;* city of Auburn, and towns of Fleming, Owasco, and Sennett, in *Cayuga County;* towns of Amherst, Cheektowaga, and Tonawanda, and cities of Buffalo and Lackawanna, in *Erie County;* towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County;* town of Watertown and city of Watertown, in *Jefferson County;* town of Mount Morris and village of Mount Morris, in *Livingston County;* city of Rochester, towns of Brighton and Pittsford, and village of East Rochester, in *Monroe County;* town of Manchester, in *Ontario County;* cities of Fulton and Oswego, in *Oswego County;* towns of Catherine, Cayuta, Dix, Hector, Montour, and Reading, and borough of Watkins Glen, in *Schuyler County;* towns of Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, and Hornellsville, and cities of Corning and Hornell, in *Steuben County;* towns of Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Enfield, Ithaca, Newfield, and city of Ithaca, in *Tompkins County;* towns of Luzerne and Queensbury and city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County.*

Ohio.—Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, and Wayne; cities of Ashtabula and Conneaut, in *Ashtabula County;* city of Coshocton, in *Coshocton County;* township of Marion, city of Columbus and villages of Bexley, Grandview, Grandview Heights, Hanford, Marble Cliff, and Upper Arlington, in *Franklin County;* townships of Kirtland, Mentor, and Willoughby, and villages of Kirtland Hills, Lakeline, Mentor, Mentor-on-the-Lake, Waite Hill, Wickliffe, Willoughby, and Willowick, in *Lake County;* townships of Madison and Newark and city of Newark, in *Licking County;* city of Toledo and township of Washington, in *Lucas County;* township of Madison and city of Mansfield, in *Richland County;* townships of Bazetta, Braceville, Brookfield, Champion, Fowler, Hartford, Howland, Hubbard, Liberty, Lordstown, Newton, Southington, Warren, Weathersfield, and Vienna, cities of Niles and Warren, and villages of Cortland, Girard, Hubbard, McDonald, Newton Falls, and Orangeville, in *Trumbull County;* and city of Marietta, in *Washington County.*

Pennsylvania.—The entire State except the townships of Athens, Beaver, Bloomfield, Cambridge, Conneaut, Cussewago, East Fairfield, East Fallowfield, East Mead, Fairfield, Greenwood, Hayfield, North Shenango, Pine, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Sadsbury, South Shenango, Spring, Steuben, Summerhill, Summit, Troy, Union, Venango, Vernon, Wayne, West Fallowfield, West Mead, West Shenango, and Woodcock, and the boroughs of Blooming Valley, Cambridge Springs, Cochranton, Conneaut Lake, Conneautville, Linesville, Saegerstown, Springboro, Townville, Venango, and Woodcock, in *Crawford County;* the townships of Amity, Conneaut, Elk Creek, Fairview, Franklin, Girard, Green, Greenfield, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, LeBoeuf, McKean, North East, Springfield, Summit, Union, Venango, Washington, and Waterford, and the boroughs of Albion, Cranesville, East Springfield, Edinboro, Fairview, Girard, Middleboro, Mill Village, North East, North Girard, Platea, Union City, Waterford, and Wattsburg, in *Erie County;* townships of Deer Creek, Delaware, Fairview, French Creek, Greene, Hempfield, Lake, Mill Creek, New Vernon, Otter Creek, Perry, Pymatuning, Salem, Sandy Creek, Sandy Lake, South Pymatuning, Sugar Grove, and West Salem, and boroughs of Clarksville, Fredonia, Greenville, Jamestown, New Lebanon, Sandy Lake, Sheakleyville, and Stoneboro, in *Mercer County.*

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor; and town of Burlington, in *Chittenden County.*

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, Culpeper, Elizabeth City, Fairfax, Fauquier, Henrico, Loudoun, Norfolk, Northampton, Prince William, Princess Anne, and Stafford; magisterial districts of Bermuda, Dale, Manchester and Matoaca, in *Chesterfield County;* town of Emporia, in *Greensville County;* town of West Point, in *King William County;* magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansemond County;* town of Shenandoah, in *Page County;* village of Schoolfield, in *Pittsylvania County;* town of Pulaski, in *Pulaski County;* magisterial districts of Hampton, Jackson, and Wakefield, in *Rappahannock County;* magisterial district of Courtland, in *Spotsylvania County;* town of Front Royal, in *Warren County;* magisterial district of Newport, in *Warwick County;* magisterial district of Washington, in *Westmoreland County;* and cities of Alexandria, Charlottesville, Danville, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, South Norfolk, Suffolk, and Winchester.

West Virginia.—Counties of Barbour, Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Monongalia, Ohio, Taylor, and Upshur; magisterial districts of Arden, Falling Waters, Hedgeville, and Opequon, and city of Martinsburg, in *Berkeley County;* magisterial districts of Charleston, Elk, Loudon, and Malden, city of Charleston, and town of South Charleston, in *Kanawha County;* magisterial districts of Sand Hill, Union, Washington, and Webster, in *Marshall County;* city of Princeton, in *Mercer County;* town of Keyser and magisterial district of Frankfort, in *Mineral County;* town of Rowlesburg, in *Preston County;* city of Hinton, in *Summers County;* magisterial district of Lincoln, in *Tyler County;* town of Paden City, in *Tyler* and *Wetzel Counties;* cities of Parkersburg and Williamstown and magisterial districts of Lubeck and Tygard in *Wood County.*

HEAVILY INFESTED AREA

§ 301.48–3. *Heavily infested area.*

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maryland.—Counties of Baltimore, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester; election districts Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in *Anne Arundel County;* city of Baltimore, election districts of Elk Ridge (No. 1), and Ellicott City (No. 2), in *Howard County.*

New Jersey.—Counties of Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Union; townships of Boonton, Chatham, Chester, Denville, East Hanover, Hanover, Harding, Mendham, Montville, Morris, Morristown, Parsippany-Troy Hills, Passaic, Randolph, and Washington, town of Boonton, and boroughs of Chatham, Florham Park, Lincoln Park, Madison, Mendham, Morris Plains, and Mountain Lakes, in *Morris County;* townships of Little Falls and Wayne, the cities of Clifton, Passaic, Paterson, and boroughs of Haledon, Hawthorne, North Haledon, Prospect Park, Totowa, and West Paterson, in *Passaic County;* townships of Allamuchy, Franklin, Greenwich, Hackettstown, Independence, Lopatcong, Mansfield, Phillipsburg, Pohatcong, and Washington, and boroughs of Alpha and Washington, in *Warren County.*

New York.—Nassau County; and towns of Babylon and Huntington, in *Suffolk County.*

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Philadelphia; all of *Berks County* except the townships of Bethel, Jefferson, Upper Bern, and Upper Tulpehocken, and borough of Strausstown; townships of East Pennsboro, Hampden, Lower Allen, Middlesex, Monroe, Silver Spring, South Middleton, and Upper Allen, and boroughs of Camp Hill, Lemoyne, Mechanicsburg, Mount Holly Springs, New Cumberland, West Fairview, and Wormleysburg, in *Cumberland County;* townships of Conewago, Derry, Londonderry, Lower Paxton, Lower Swatara, Susquehanna, and Swatara, the city of Harrisburg, and the boroughs of Highspire, Middletown, Paxtang, Penbrook, Royalton, and Steelton, in *Dauphin County;* all of *Lebanon County* except the townships of Bethel, Cold Spring, East Hanover, North Annville, North Lebanon, Swatara, Union, and West Lebanon, the city of Lebanon, and the boroughs of Cleona, Jonestown, and Lebanon; all of *Lehigh County* except the townships of Heidelberg and Washington, and borough of Slatington; all of *Northampton County* except the townships of Bushkill, Lehigh, Moore, Plainfield, Upper Mount Bethel, and Washington, and boroughs of Bangor, Chapman, East Bangor, Pen Argyl, Portland, Roseto, Stockertown, Walnutport, and Wind Gap; and all of *York County* except the townships of Carroll, Dover, Franklin, Heidelberg, Manheim, Monaghan, Paradise, Penn, Warrington, Washington, and West Manheim, and boroughs of Dillsburg, Dover, Franklintown, Hanover, and Wellsville.

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, and Northampton; magisterial district of Tanner's Creek, in *Norfolk County;* and magisterial district of Kempsville, in *Princess Anne County.*

This amendment shall be effective on and after March 18, 1946.

Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of March 1946.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined States.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 12, 1946, 4:38 p. m.; 11 F. R. 2628.]

Instructions to Postmasters

Modification of Japanese Beetle Quarantine Regulations

Each postmaster in the area quarantined by the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the Japanese beetle is being sent a copy of the latest revision of the quarantine regulations, effective March 18, 1946, by which he will be governed, as contemplated in paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

The revision notice is being accompanied with a map showing the States and parts of States under regulation which should be displayed in a suitable location in the lobby of the post office.

[Reprint of notice which appeared in the Postal Bulletin of May 23, 1946.]

Notice to General Public Through Newspapers

United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1946.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161) has promulgated Amendment No. 1 of the Japanese beetle quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 301.48) effective March 18, 1946. The regulated area has been extended to add the election district of Oldtown (No. 2), Allegany County, Md.; the townships of Marion, Franklin County and Madison, Licking County, Ohio; and the town of Shenandoah, Page County, Va. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

Clinton P. Anderson,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Post, Boston, Mass., March 22, 1946; the News-Post, Baltimore, Md., March 22, 1946.]

New DDT Treating Procedure for Japanese Beetle Certification

(Press notice to nursery and greenhouse trade journals)

April 5, 1946.

Use of certain types of DDT insecticides as a means of treating potting soil and soil in nursery plots to meet certification requirements of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations was approved March 21, 1946, by Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

Nurserymen and greenhousemen within the Japanese beetle regulated area and State officials interested in the new method of treatment may obtain detailed information from the Bureau's field headquarters at 503 Main Street, East Orange, N. J., or from their local Japanese beetle inspector.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS

(Press notice)

June 11, 1946.

Beginning this week (June 10) interstate movement of fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers in part of the area heavily infested with the Japanese beetle became subject to restrictions of the Federal quarantine. Restrictions are effective in the remainder of the area on June 24. These are the dates when the period of heavy flight of the beetle begins in the different sections of the heavily infested area.

These dates, which are based on seasonal observations, were established by administrative instructions of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The restrictions will remain in effect until further notice.

On June 10 shippers began compliance with certification requirements in moving these products from Tanners Creek district, Norfolk County, Va., Kempsville district in Princess Anne County, Va., from the Virginia counties of Accomac and Northampton, from the Maryland counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Dorchester, and from Sussex County, Del.

On June 24 such requirements become effective for the remainder of the heavily infested area comprised of the Delaware counties of Kent and New Castle, the District of Columbia, Arlington County, Va., and parts of Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, as described in the quarantine regulations.

The quarantine requirements as to fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers apply only to interstate movement to points beyond the boundaries of the regulated areas from the smaller, heavily infested areas. (The regulated areas cover all or parts of 14 Northeastern States and the District of Columbia.) They apply only to unprocessed, fresh, cut flowers when moved in bulk direct from the field or greenhouse where grown or from a distributor, and to fresh fruits and vegetables when shipped by refrigerator car or motor truck. Nursery stock and soil are subject to the certification requirements throughout the year when shipped interstate from any regulated area to points outside.

B. E. P. Q. 552

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

RESTRICTIONS OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE ON FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND CUT FLOWERS BECOME EFFECTIVE FOR THE SEASON

§ 301.48–4a. *Administrative instructions relative to the Japanese beetle quarantine.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (b) of § 301.48–4 (Notice of Quarantine No. 48), it has been determined that the period of the heavy flight of adult Japanese beetles will begin in the localities listed below on the dates given; accordingly it is hereby ordered that the restrictions of §§ 301.48–4 (b) and 301.48–5 relating to the heavily infested areas (§ 301.48–3), and applying to:

(a) Unprocessed, fresh, cut flowers when moved in bulk direct from the field or greenhouse where grown, or from a distributor; and

(b) fresh fruit and vegetables of all kinds when shipped by refrigerator car or motortruck only; shall begin for the present season on the following dates:

(1) At 12:01 a. m. June 10, 1946, in the following area:

Virginia: Norfolk County: Magisterial district of Tanners Creek. Princess Anne County: Magisterial district of Kempsville. Entire counties of Accomac and Northampton.

Maryland: Entire counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Dorchester.

Delaware: Sussex County.

(2) At 12:01 a. m., June 24, 1946, in the remainder of the heavily infested area.

These restrictions shall remain in effect during the current season until due notice of their discontinuance shall have been given.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 10 F. R. 1951.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of June 1946.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were mailed to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined states.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 11, 1946, 11:11 a. m.; 11 F. R. 6387.]

B. E. P. Q. 555 Effective August 30, 1946

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

RESTRICTIONS OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE ON CUT FLOWERS, FRUITS, AND VEGETABLES DISCONTINUED FOR THE SEASON

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following administrative instructions lift all restrictions on the dates specified below as to the movement of fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers from the area heavily infested with Japanese beetles for the remainder of the season.

Pursuant to authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in paragraph (b) of § 301.48–4 (Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle, 10 F. R. 1951), the dates have been determined beyond which shipping restrictions imposed by Administrative Instructions 552, June 6, 1946 (11 F. R. 6387), are no longer necessary for this year and are hereby revoked as follows:

(a) For fruits and vegetables, except green ear corn—at the close of August 30, 1946.

(b) For green ear corn—at the close of September 13, 1946.

(c) For cut flowers—at the close of September 30, 1946.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR § 301.48–4, 10 F. R. 1951.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 27th day of August 1946.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 4, 1946, 11:05 a. m.; 11 F. R. 9731.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (No. 52)

ADDITIONAL TEXAS AREA UNDER PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

FEBRUARY 4, 1946.

The pink bollworm quarantine has been revised effective February 4, to add to the lightly infested regulated area the counties of Brown, Chambers, Jefferson, Liberty, Medina, Orange, and Uvalde and part of Harris County in Texas, because pink bollworms have been found in five of these counties, the United States Department of Agriculture said today. The extension of the quarantine was authorized by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

Although no pink bollworms were found in Jefferson, Orange, and Uvalde Counties, they were included in the regulated area because cotton produced there is ginned in infested counties.

The pink bollworm quarantine regulates the movement from parts of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas of okra, cotton, and wild cotton plants and all parts thereof, including all forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, seed cotton, lint, linters, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal. Bagging, containers, and wrappers of cotton and cotton products or any commodities fouled with such products also are regulated.

The area under regulation is now made up of southern and south-central Arizona and New Mexico, two entire parishes and part of another in southwest Louisiana, and 86 Texas counties in the central and western part of the State, the lower Rio Grande Valley, and the Coastal Bend area.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 52, Amdt. 2

Revision of Regulation 2
Effective February 4, 1946

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of Regulation 2 of the pink bollworm quarantine regulations is made to add to the lightly infested area the entire Texas counties of Brown, Chambers, Jefferson, Liberty, Medina, Orange, Uvalde, and part of Harris County, Tex. The addition of Brown, Chambers, Liberty, and Medina Counties and part of Harris County is made necessary because of the finding of infestations of the pink bollworm in these counties. Although no pink bollworms were found in Jefferson, Orange, and Uvalde Counties, it is necessary to include them because there are no gins in these counties and all ginning is done at plants located in the infested areas. No other modifications are made in the regulations by this revision.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO THE PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATION 2 AS REVISED

AUTHORITY: § 301.52–2 is issued under authority of section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161.

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that it is necessary further to revise § 301.52–2 of the pink bollworm quarantine [Quarantine No. 52 as revised effective November 9, 1944, and further revised effective May 23, 1945], in order to include additional Texas counties or parts thereof in the area regulated on account of the pink bollworm.

Accordingly § 301.52–2, Part 301, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, as revised effective May 23, 1945 (10 F. R. 5853), is hereby further revised to read as follows:

§ 301.52–2. *Regulated areas.*—The following areas are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of these regulations and are further classed as heavily or lightly infested.

Heavily infested areas.—Texas.—Counties of Brewster, Cameron, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Willacy, and that part of *El Paso County* lying east of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near U. S. Highway 80, where secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner; thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary.

Lightly infested areas.—Arizona.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, and all of *Pima County* [1] except that part lying west of the western boundary line of range 8 east.

Louisiana.—The entire parishes of Cameron and Calcasieu and that part of *Jefferson Davis Parish* lying south of the township line between Tps. 8 and 9 S.

New Mexico.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

Texas.—Counties of Andrews, Aransas, Atascosa, Bailey, Bee, Borden, Brazoria, Brooks, Brown, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chambers, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Concho, Crane, Dawson, Dimmit, Duval, Ector, Frio, Gaines, Glasscock, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hays, Howard, Irion, Jackson, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells,

[1] Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the Thurberia weevil under Quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

Karnes, Kenedy, Kleberg, La Salle, Liberty, Live Oak, Loving, Martin, Matagorda, Maverick, McCulloch, McMullen, Medina, Midland, Mitchell, Nolan, Nueces, Orange, Pecos, Reeves, Refugio, Runnels, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Sterling, Taylor, Terry, Tom Green, Upton, Uvalde, Victoria, Ward, Webb, Wilson, Winkler, Yoakum, Zapata, and Zavala; that part of *El Paso County* lying west of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near United States Highway 80 where secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner; thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary; and that part of *Harris County* lying east of the San Jacinto River and its tributary the east fork of the San Jacinto River and north of the Houston Ship Channel.

This amendment shall be effective on and after February 4, 1946, and shall, on that date, supersede Amendment No. 1 of the revised regulations effective May 23, 1945.

Done at the city of Washington this 31st day January 1946.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined states.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, January 31, 1946, 11:20 a. m.; 11 F. R. 1201.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1946.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161) has promulgated Amendment No. 2 of the pink bollworm quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 301.52) effective February 4, 1946. The regulated area has been extended to add the entire Texas counties of Brown, Chambers, Jefferson, Liberty, Medina, Orange, Uvalde, and part of Harris County, Tex., to the lightly infested area. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in The Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Tex., February 11, 1946.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., March 6, 1946.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed copy of amendment No. 2 to the regulations supplemental to Plant Quarantine Order No. 52 on account of the pink bollworm issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The amendment which became effective February 4, 1946, adds to the lightly infested area in Texas the counties of Brown, Chambers, Jefferson, Liberty, Medina, Orange, Uvalde, and part of Harris County, not heretofore under regulation.

Postmasters in the areas affected will please take notice of the quarantine revision and be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, P. L. and R., and article 66, page 22 of the July 1945 Postal Guide, Part I.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 558 Effective October 28, 1946

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE AND FINDING

Section 301.52 of Title 7, CFR, 1944 Supp., quarantines the States of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas to prevent the spread of pink bollworm, and prohibits the movement therefrom of certain plants and products, including cottonseed, except under conditions prescribed by regulations supplemental thereto. It further provides, however, that whenever, in any year, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved which make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth such finding in administrative instructions and specify the manner in which the restrictions shall be relaxed, whereupon the modification shall become effective.

The regulations (7 CFR, 1944 and 1945 Supps., 301.52–1 et seq. [Notice of Quarantine No. 52]) permit the interstate movement, from the area described therein as heavily infested with pink bollworms, of cottonseed only after it has been sterilized and only to contiguous regulated areas, for processing in authorized oil mills.

Experimental work has developed information which makes it possible to authorize two methods of treatment which may be applied within the heavily infested area as a condition of certification of cottonseed, which has been given the initial required heat treatment as a part of the continuous process of ginning, for movement to points outside the heavily infested area. The use of either of these methods, if carried out to the satisfaction of the inspector in properly designed equipment and under exacting controls, will provide safeguards adequate to permit movement to points outside the regulated area.

The methods that may be applied and the conditions that must be met to secure certification and equipment that may be used are prescribed in these administrative instructions.

The purpose of this action is thus to relieve commerce in cottonseed from a burdensome restriction. That commerce is now in full swing. In order to be of maximum benefit to the public, this relief from restriction should be made effective as soon as possible. Accordingly compliance with the rule-making procedure of Section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (act of Congress approved June 11, 1946, 60 Stat. 238) is impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and compliance with the publication requirement of Section 4 (c) of that act is unnecessary.

§ 301.52–4d. *Administrative instructions authorizing additional methods of treating cottonseed originating in heavily infested area for movement to points outside such area.*—(a) Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.52, and having determined that facts exist as to the pest risk involved which make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in § 301.52–4 (c) (2), notice is hereby given that cottonseed located within heavily infested areas, as defined in §301.52–2, which has been treated as a part of the continuous process of ginning and subsequently protected from contamination and in addition has been given, within the heavily infested area, either one of the following additional treatments in approved equipment under the supervision of an inspector and in a manner approved by him, may be certified for movement interstate under the following conditions:

(1) *Additional heat treatment.*—A second heat treatment shall be given with steam as the heating medium in an apparatus separate and apart from the gin or gins which applied the initial heat treatment. The mass temperature of the seed must be raised to at least 155° F. during an exposure period of 2 minutes. The exposure period is the length of time required for the seed to travel from point of entrance into the heater to the point where the temperature reading of the

seed is taken beyond the exit of the heater. The heating apparatus must be so constructed as to apply an adequate amount of live steam to the seed promptly upon entrance into the apparatus, and radiated heat for the full length of the heating unit. The apparatus shall be constructed so as to assure a constant and uniform flow of cottonseed through the machine when in operation and equipped with devices which will stir the seed so as to expose each seed to both the introduced steam and radiated heat during the entire exposure period. Or,

(2) *Fumigation with methyl bromide.*—The seed shall be treated in an approved fumigation chamber with methyl bromide at a dosage of 3 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet for an exposure period of 24 hours. The seed shall be sacked and stacked on a floor rack which will allow circulation beneath the seed. The bulk temperature of the seed at the beginning of the fumigation shall be 60° F. or above. A circulating fan shall be operated for a period of 30 minutes after the introduction of the fumigant.

An approved fumigation chamber shall be one lined with sheet metal, with all openings fitted tightly against a double row of molded sponge rubber gasketing. Chambers with more than 100 cubic feet capacity shall have a combination circulating and venting system. Chambers of less than 100 cubic feet shall have a circulating fan. All chambers must pass a pressure test whereby the time lapse is more than 22 seconds for an internal pressure of 50 mm. on a kerosene-filled open arm manometer to recede to 5 mm. pressure.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has made tests which have resulted in satisfactory germination of cottonseed fumigated with methyl bromide. It has not, however, had an opportunity to test seed under all conditions or from all areas. Those who elect to use this method of treatment are, therefore, hereby notified that no liability shall be attached to the Department of Agriculture or any of its employees for damage to seed that might result from application of the treatment of cottonseed with methyl bromide.

These instructions shall become effective October 28, 1946.

Administrative instructions, 7 CFR, 1945 Supp., 301.52–4c [B. E. P. Q. 540] effective July 5, 1945, are revoked.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR, 1945 Supp., 301.52.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 22d day of October 1946.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, October 31, 1946, 8:54 a. m.; 11 F. R. 12923.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE OF PUERTO RICO (No. 58)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS IN PUERTO RICO

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., September 16, 1946.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: It appears there may be some postmasters in Puerto Rico who do not understand fully the conditions under which fruit and vegetables may be accepted in Puerto Rico for mailing to the continental United States.

Your attention is, therefore, being directed to the instructions appearing in article 67, page 23 (ch. III) of the July 1945 Postal Guide, by which you should be governed when any parcels containing fruits or vegetables (or other plant products) are presented at your office for mailing to the United States.

Fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state are prohibited shipment from Puerto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, except that certificates may be issued by Federal plant quarantine inspectors for the shipment from Puerto Rico of grapefruit, oranges and other citrus fruits, pineapples, bananas, plantains, avocados, dasheens, sweet corn on the cob, and certain other articles on special determination in each case. The regulations do not, however, apply to the shipment of coconuts from Puerto Rico.

A copy of Federal plant quarantine Order No. 58 relating to the shipment of fruits and vegetables from Puerto Rico is also inclosed for your information.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE (No. 63)

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE REVISED

(Press notice)

JUNE 21, 1946.

The white-pine blister rust quarantine was revised effective July 1, 1946, the Department of Agriculture announced today. Under the revised quarantine gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved throughout the United States without restriction except into protected pine (control) areas in which white pine is being protected from blister rust by removal of gooseberry and currant plants, alternate hosts of this disease by means of which it is spread to pine.

Control areas are designated in administrative instructions of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine which also stipulate the conditions for movement of such plants into the control areas.

The new quarantine continues the former prohibition on the interstate movement of European black currants except between twelve States in the Middle West and far South in which there are no native white pines and in which planted white pines are of minor importance and slightly reduces the areas into which the movement of five-leaved pines is regulated.

A former requirement relating to dormancy and disinfection of gooseberry and currant plants when consigned to certain States has been eliminated.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 63. Revision of Quarantine and Regulations Effective July 1, 1946

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

(QUARANTINE NO. 63)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the quarantine and regulations reduces the areas into which the interstate movement of five-leaved pines is regulated; provides for unrestricted interstate movement of gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, into all portions of the United States outside of control areas (embracing five-leaved pine stands which are being safeguarded from infection by the white-pine blister rust disease) as designated in administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; and eliminates the former requirement that gooseberry and currant plants be shipped in a dormant or defoliated condition, or be disinfected prior to shipment when consigned to certain States.

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORITY: §§ 301.63 to 301.63–9, inclusive, are issued under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161.

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that it is necessary further to revise the white-pine blister rust quarantine (7 CFR 301.63 [B. E. P. Q. 63])

and regulations supplemental thereto which were last revised effective July 1, 1938 (7 CFR Cum. Supp. 301.63–1 et seq.) in order to permit unrestricted interstate movement of gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, into those portions of the United States not included in control areas; to provide for the designation of the control areas and stipulation of the conditions for interstate movement of gooseberry and currant plants thereto by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine through administrative instructions; and to make other modifications. The quarantine and regulations are therefore hereby revised to read as follows:

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE 63

§ 301.63. *Notice of Quarantine.*—The Secretary of Agriculture having given the public hearing required by law, quarantines each and every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia, in order to prevent the further spread of the white-pine blister rust, a destructive disease of five-leaved pines caused by *Cronartium ribicola* Fischer, and for this purpose regulates the interstate movement of host plants of this disease, namely, five-leaved pines, gooseberries, and currants. Hereafter no five-leaved pines (*Pinus*) or currants or gooseberries (*Ribes* or *Grossularia*), either wild or cultivated, shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any State or from the District of Columbia into any other State, or from any State into the District of Columbia, except under conditions prescribed in regulations supplemental hereto, in amendments thereof, or in administrative instructions of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That as a condition to the regulation, under this quarantine, of the interstate movement into the noninfected portion of a partially infected State, of five-leaved pines which are not visibly infected with white-pine blister rust, or of the interstate movement of gooseberries or currants (other than European black currants), into any entire State, or portion thereof, which may be designated as a control-area, such State shall be required to provide for the control of the intrastate movement of the regulated articles under conditions comparable to those which apply to their interstate movement under provisions of the federal quarantine regulations currently existing and to enforce such other control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate for local control of the disease: *Provided further*, That whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that existing conditions as to the pest risk involved in the movement of the regulated articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, make it safe to modify by making less stringent the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such findings in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations shall be made less stringent, whereupon such modifications shall become effective for such period and for such quarantined or protected area or portions thereof as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

REGULATIONS

MEANING OF TERMS

§ 301.63–1. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *White-pine blister rust, or blister rust.*—The fungus disease caused by *Cronartium ribicola* Fischer.

(b) *Five-leaved pines.*—Plants of the following species belonging to the genus *Pinus:*

American species:

Ayacahuite pine (*P. Ayacahuite* Ehrenb.).
Bristlecone pine (*P. aristata* Engelm.).
Foxtail pine (*P. balfouriana* Murr.).
Limber pine (*P. flexilis* James.).
Mexican white pine (*P. strobiformis* Engelm.).
Sugar pine (*P. lambertiana* Dougl.).
Western white or silver pine (*P. monticola* Dougl.).

Whitebark pine (*P. albicaulis* Engelm.).
Eastern white pine (*P. strobus* L.).

Foreign species:

Balkan pine (*P. peuce* Griseb.).
Chinese white pine (*P. armandi* Franch.).
Himalayan or Bhotan pine (*P. excelsa* Wall.).
Japanese white pine (*P. parviflora* Sieb. and Zucc.).
Korean pine (*P. koraiensis* Sieb. and Zucc.).
Swiss stone pine (*P. cembra* L.).

(c) *Gooseberry and currant plants.*—Plants, cuttings, and seeds belonging to the genera *Ribes and Grossularia*, either wild or cultivated.

(d) *White-pine certificate.*—An official form issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine authorizing the interstate movement of five-leaved pines for reforestation purposes into noninfected States from nurseries in States outside thereof which are certified by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as being adequately protected from blister rust infection to provide noninfected planting stock.

(e) *Control-area permit.*—An official form permitting the interstate movement of gooseberry and currant plants for planting in approved locations in control areas, issued by a State officer authorized and designated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(f) *Inspector.*—An authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) *Administrative instructions.*—Documents issued, under the provisions of this quarantine and regulations supplemental thereto, by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(h) *Continental United States.*—The States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(i) *Moved interstate, interstate movement.*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or otherwise transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any State or the District of Columbia into any other State or from any State into the District of Columbia.

QUARANTINE AREA

§ 301.63–2. *Quarantined area.*—The quarantined area comprises the entire continental United States.

CONTROL AREAS

§ 301.63–3. *Control areas.*—Control areas shall comprise those States, or parts thereof, into which the movement of gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, is regulated, as designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in duly publicized administrative instructions issued pursuant to this quarantine, and modified when, in his judgment, the status or needs for control make such modifications necessary. The conditions and requirements of such administrative instructions shall carry full force and effect of this quarantine.

REGULATED ARTICLES

§ 301.63–4. *Regulated articles.*—Regulated articles shall comprise gooseberry and currant plants, cuttings and seeds, and five-leaved pines and, if visibly infected with white-pine blister rust, portions of five-leaved pines.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF REGULATED ARTICLES

§ 301.63–5. (a) *Five-leaved pines.*—(1) Five-leaved pines may be moved interstate without restriction between the following noninfected States or parts thereof when they have originated therein, namely: Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and the noninfected part of California comprising the counties of Calaveras, Contra Costa, Mono, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, and all those south thereof. Five-leaved pines may not be moved interstate into the above-described areas from any other part of the United States except when intended for reforestation purposes and when they have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust

infection and when accompanied by a white-pine certificate issued for such movement by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(2) There are no restrictions on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines and parts thereof into or within that part of the continental United States outside of the areas described in paragraph (1) hereof: *Provided*, That the interstate movement anywhere within the continental United States of five-leaved pines and parts thereof when visibly infected with blister rust is prohibited except when intended for scientific or educational purposes and when authorized, safeguarded, and labeled in accordance with § 301.63–9.

(b) *European black currants.*—European black currant plants (*Ribes nigrum* L.) may be moved interstate without restriction into and between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas. The interstate movement of such plants into any other State or the District of Columbia is prohibited except when intended for scientific or educational purposes and when authorized, safeguarded, and labeled in accordance with § 301.63–9.

(c) *Gooseberries and currants, other than European black currants.*—(1) Gooseberry and currant plants other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction, except into control-area States or parts thereof designated in administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as hereinbefore provided. The conditions governing the movement into control areas will be prescribed in such administrative instructions.

CONDITIONS OF ISSUANCE AND USE OF CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

§ 301.63–6. *Conditions governing the issuance and use of white-pine certificates and control-area permits.*—(a) *White-pine certificates.*—Certificates authorizing the interstate movement of white pine into the noninfected areas as designated in § 301.63–5 (a) (1) from points outside thereof may be issued for such pine when it is intended for reforestation purposes and when it has been grown in nurseries adequately protected from white-pine blister rust infection to provide noninfected planting stock as determined by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Application for white-pine certificates shall be made to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

(b) *Control-area permits.*—Control-area permits may be issued for the interstate movement of gooseberry and currant plants, except for European black currants, into control areas as designated in administrative instructions of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when the planting locations are not within infective distance of protected pine and movement thereto of such plants is not prohibited. Applications for control-area permits shall be made to the Federal representative in the State of destination are designated in the administrative instructions, giving names and addresses of consignee and consignor and kind and number of plants to be shipped.

(c) *Use of certificates and permits.*—White-pine certificates or control-area permits, when required as a condition of interstate movement of regulated articles, must be securely attached to the outside of each container of regulated articles, except that for carload and other bulk shipments by rail, the certificate or permit shall accompany the waybill and for shipment by truck or other road vehicle the certificate or permit shall accompany the vehicle and be surrendered to the consignee on delivery of the shipment.

CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES OR PERMITS

§ 301.63–7. *Cancellation of white-pine certificates and control-area permits.*—White-pine certificates and control-area permits issued under the provisions of these regulations may be withdrawn or cancelled by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations, or whenever the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the spread of the white-pine blister rust.

INSPECTION AND DISPOSITION OF SHIPMENTS

§ 301.63–8. *Inspection and disposition.*—Any car or other conveyance, and any package or other container moving or having been moved interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains articles the movement of which is prohibited or regulated may be examined by an

inspector at any time or place. When articles are found to be moving interstate in violation of these regulations the inspector may take such action as is authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act to the extent deemed necessary to eliminate the danger of spread of the disease.

SHIPMENTS FOR SCIENTIFIC OR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

§ 301.63–9. *Shipments for scientific or educational purposes.*—Regulated articles may be moved interstate for scientific or educational purposes under such conditions and safeguards as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear securely attached to the outside thereof a special permit, issued for such movement by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

This revision shall be effective on and after July 1, 1946, and shall on that date supersede the quarantine and regulations effective July 1, 1938.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of June 1946.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

N. E. Dodd,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 21, 1946, 11:13 a. m.; 11 F. R. 6960.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1946.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161), has promulgated a revision of the white-pine blister rust quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 301.63) effective July 1, 1946. The revised quarantine provides for unrestricted interstate movement of currant and gooseberry plants, other than European black currants, except when consigned to control areas as designated in administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

N. E. Dodd,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., July 9, 1946; the Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill., July 8, 1946; the Post, Boston, Mass., July 6, 1946; the Times Dispatch and News Leader, Richmond, Va., July 5, 1946; the Spokesman Review, Spokane, Wash., July 9, 1946.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

REVISION OF PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AFFECTING MOVEMENT OF CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY PLANTS AND FIVE-LEAVED PINES

Plant Quarantine Order No. 63 of the United States Department of Agriculture was modified effective July 1, 1946, so as to reduce the areas into which the interstate movement of five-leaved pines is regulated; so as to provide for unrestricted interstate movement of gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, into all portions of the United States outside of control areas (embracing five-leaved pine stands which are being safeguarded from infection by the white-pine blister rust disease) as designated in administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; and so as to eliminate the former requirement that gooseberry and currant plants be shipped in a dormant or defoliated condition, or be disinfected prior to shipment when consigned to certain States.

Articles regulated under this quarantine order shall comprise gooseberry and currant plants, cuttings and seeds, and five-leaved pines and, if visibly infected with white-pine blister rust portions of five-leaved pines.

Five-leaved pines may be moved interstate without restriction between the following noninfected States or parts thereof when they have originated therein, namely: Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and the noninfected part of California comprising the counties of Calaveras, Contra Costa, Mono, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, and all those south thereof. Five-leaved pines may not be moved interstate into the above-described areas from any other part of the United States except when intended for reforestation purposes and when they have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection and when accompanied with a white-pine certificate issued for such movement by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

There are no restrictions on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines and parts thereof into or within that part of the continental United States outside of the areas described above as noninfected; *Provided*, That the interstate movement anywhere within the continental United States of five-leaved pines and parts thereof when visibly infected with blister rust is prohibited except when intended for scientific or educational purposes and when authorized, safeguarded and accompanied with a special permit of the United States Department of Agriculture.

European black currants may be moved interstate without restriction into and between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas. The interstate movement of such plants into any other State or the District of Columbia is prohibited except when intended for scientific or educational purposes and when authorized, safeguarded and accompanied with a special permit of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) may be accepted only when accompanied with control area permits for mailing into the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont; and to parts of the States of Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. The interstate movement of gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) is entirely prohibited to parts of the States of California, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, and West Virginia.

Shipping permit, Form EQ–415, may be obtained by mailers from pest-control officers of the States of destination as shown below. Applications therefor should list the names and addresses of the mailer and addressee and the kind and number of plants to be mailed.

Officers designated to act for United States Department of Agriculture in the issuance of control area permits:

Connecticut.—State Entomologist, Box 1106, New Haven 4, Conn.
Delaware.—Plant Pathologist, State Board of Agriculture, Newark, Del.
Maryland.—State Plant Pathologist, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Massachusetts.—Director, Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, State House, Boston 33, Mass.
Michigan.—Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Lansing 13, Mich.
Minnesota.—Commissioner of Conservation, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn.
North Carolina.—State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
Ohio.—Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus 15, Ohio.
Oregon.—Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Agricultural Building, Salem, Oregon.
Pennsylvania.—Chief, Division of Forest Protection, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, 410 Educational Building, Harrisburg, Pa.
Rhode Island.—Administrator, Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, State House, Providence 2, R. I.
Vermont.—State Forester, Department of Natural Resources, Forest Service, Montpelier, Vt.
Virginia.—State Entomologist, 1112 State Office Building, Richmond 19, Va.
Washington.—Supervisor of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture, Olympia, Wash.
Wisconsin.—State Entomologist, State Capitol, Madison 2, Wis.

Additional detailed information has been published in B. E. P. Q. 546, Administrative Instructions, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which may be obtained on request from the above-named officials or from the Division of Letter and Miscellaneous Mail, Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington 25, D. C. Postmasters are requested to exercise care in the acceptance for mailing of any plants or plant material and if in doubt with respect to any mailings which may be subject to the above-described regulations, should obtain the necessary additional information.

This notice supersedes instructions contained in the Department's notice appearing on pages 9–10, July 1938, Supplement to the Postal Guide.

[Reprint of notice which appeared in The Postal Bulletin of September 5, 1946.]

B. E. P. Q. 546 Effective July 10, 1946

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CONTROL-AREAS UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

These administrative instructions designate the States or parts of States into which the interstate movement of gooseberry and currant plants is prohibited or into which, with the exception of European black currants, they may be moved only when accompanied by control-area permits. These are the areas in which five-leaved pine is protected from infection with the white-pine blister rust disease, which is spread by gooseberry and current plants, by removal of such plants in the vicinities of pine stands.

§ 301.63a. *Administrative instructions designating the control-area States or parts thereof into which the movement of gooseberry and currant plants is regulated or prohibited.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by 301.63–3 of Notice of Quarantine No. 63, on account of the white-pine blister rust which became effective July 1, 1946, the States of California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin are hereby designated in part or in their entirety as control areas, and effective July 10, 1946, the interstate movement to such control areas of gooseberry and currant plants, cuttings, and seeds is prohibited or regulated as provided hereinafter for each such State or part thereof.

California.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in California.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into California, *except* that their interstate movement is *prohibited* to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN CALIFORNIA TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Alta.	Feather Falls.	Quincy.
Arnold.	Foresthill.	Stirling City.
Challenge.	Georgetown.	Westwood.
Chester.	Hayfork.	
Downieville.	McCloud.	

Connecticut.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Connecticut.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Connecticut *unless accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the State Entomologist, Box 1106, New Haven 4, Conn. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

Delaware.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Delaware.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Delaware *unless accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the Plant Pathologist, State Board of Agriculture, Newark, Del. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

Georgia.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Georgia.

Gooseberry and currant plants other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Georgia, *except* that their interstate movement is *prohibited* to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN GEORGIA TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Afton.
Aska.
Ayersville.
Baxter.
Blairsville.
Blue Ridge.
Cartecay.
Chatsworth.
Cherrylog.
Cisco.
Clarksville.
Clayton.
Cleveland.
Cornelia.
Crandall.
Dahlonega.
Dawsonville.
Demorest.
Dial.
Diamond.
Dillard.
East Ellijay.
Ella Gap.
Ellijay.
Emma.
Eton.
Gaddistown.
Habersham.
Harvest.
Helen.
Hemp.
Hiawassee.
Higdons Store.
Hollywood.
Hurst.
Jasper.
Johntown [2]
Juno.
Lakemont.
Leaf.
Lewner.
Loving.
Marblehill.
Margret.
Marion.
Morganton.
Mountain City.
Nacoochee.
Newport.
Oak Hill.
Pike.
Pisgah.
Presley.
Quill.
Rabun Gap.
Robertstown.
Rolston.
Roy.
Sarah.
Satolah.
Sautee.
Suches.
Talking Rock.
Tallulah Falls.
Tallulah Lodge.
Talona.
Tennga.
Tiger.
Titus.
Toccoa.
Toccoa Falls.
Tournapull (R. Sta. Toccoa).
Tugalo.
Turnerville.
Whitestone.
Wiley.
Youngcane.
Young Harris.

Idaho.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Idaho.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Idaho, *except* that their interstate movement is *prohibited* to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN IDAHO TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Avery.
Bovil.
Calder.
Clark Fork.
Clarkia.
Coeur d'Alene.
Coolin.
Deary.
Dent.
Elk River.
Elmira.
Emerald.[3]
Emida.
Enaville.
Fernwood.
Grangemont.
Greer.
Harvard.
Hayden Lake.
Headquarters.
Helmer.[3]
Hope.
Jaypeer.[3]
Kellogg.
Kingston.
Linfor.[3]
MacArthur.[3]
Mullan.
Murray.
Naples.
Neva.[3]
Nordman.
Orofino.
Pierce.
Prichard.[3]
Priest River.
Purdue.[3]
Rathdrum.
St. Joe.[3]
St. Maries.
Samuels.
Sandpoint.
Santa.
Spirit Lake.
Twin Lakes.[3]
Wallace.
Weippe.

Maine.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Maine.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, *may be moved* interstate without restriction to the shipping points listed below. Interstate movement *to all other* shipping points in the State is *prohibited.*

SHIPPING POINTS IN MAINE TO WHICH GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS, OTHER THAN EUROPEAN BLACK CURRANTS, MAY BE MOVED WITHOUT RESTRICTION

Addison.
Air Force Base (Sta. Houlton).
Army Air Field (Ind. Br. of Presque Isle).
Ashland.
Ayers.
Bancroft.
Baring.
Beals.
Benedicta.
Blaine.
Blanchard.
Bowerbank.
Bridgewater.
Brookton.
Bucks Harbor.
Calais.
Capens.[4]
Caribou.
Carroll.
Centerville.
Cherryfield.
Chesuncook.
Clayton Lake.
Columbia Falls.
Cooper.[4]
Crawford.
Crouseville.
Cutler.
Danforth.
Deblois.
Dennysville.
Eagle Lake.
East Machias.
East Millinocket.
Easton.
Eastport.
Eaton.

[2] No post office.
[3] No post office.
[4] No post office.

SHIPPING POINTS IN MAINE TO WHICH GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS, OTHER THAN EUROPEAN BLACK CURRANTS, MAY BE MOVED WITHOUT RESTRICTION—Con.

Flagstaff.
Forest City.
Forest Station.
Fort Fairfield.
Fort Kent.
Fort Kent Mills.
Frenchville.
Gerard.
Grand Isle.
Grand Lake Stream.
Greenville.
Greenville Jct.
Grindstone.
Grove.
Harrington.
Haynesville.
Hodgdon.
Holeb.
Houlton.
Howland.
Island Falls.
Jackman.
Jackman Station.
Jacksonville.
Jonesboro.
Jonesport.
Keegan.
Kingman.
Kingsbury.
Kokadjo.
La Grange.
Larrabee.
Lille.
Limestone.
Linneus.
Long Pond.
Lubeck.
Ludlow.[4]
Machias.
Machiasport.
Madawaska.
Mapleton.
Mars Hill.
Masardis.
Meddybemps.
Medway.
Millbridge.
Millinocket.
Milltown (Ind. Sta. Calais).
Monarda.
Monson.
Monticello.
Moosehead.
Moose River.
New Limerick.
New Sweden.
Norcross.
North Amity.
North Bancroft.
North East Carry.
North Lubec.
Oakfield.
Ogontz.
Onawa.
Orient.
Oxbow.
Patten.
Pembroke.
Perham.
Perkins.
Perry.
Phair.[4]
Plaisted.
Portage.
Prentiss.
Presque Isle.
Princeton.
Quimby.
Quoddy (Sta. Eastport).
Red Beach.
Robbinston.
Robinsons.
Rockwood.
Roque Bluffs.
St. Agatha.
St. David.
St. Francis.
Sebec Lake.
Seboeis.
Selden.
Sheridan.
Sherman.
Sherman Mills.
Sherman Station.
Shin Pond.
Shirley Mills.
Sinclair.
Smyrna Mills.
Soldier Pond.
South Bancroft.
Spencer.[4]
Stacyville.
Starboard.
Steuben.
Stockholm.
Tarratine.
The Birches.[4]
Topsfield.
Upper Frenchville.
Van Buren.
Vanceboro.
Waite.
Washburn.
Wesley.
Westfield.
West Jonesport.
West Lubec.
Weston.
West Outlet.[4]
West Pembroke.
West Seboois.
Whiting.
Whitneyville.
Winterville.
Woodland.
Wytopitlock.

Maryland.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Maryland.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Maryland, *except* that they may be moved interstate to the shipping points listed below *only when accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the State Plant Pathologist, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

SHIPPING POINTS IN MARYLAND FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Accident.
Avilton.
Baltimore.
Barton.
Berwyn.
Bigpool.
Big Spring.
Bittinger.
Bloomington.
Butler.
Clear Spring.
Cockeysville.
College Park.
Crellin.
Deer Park.
Derwood.
Ellicott City.
Flint Stone.
Fork.
Frostburg.
Fullerton.
Garrett Park.
Glenarm.
Grantsville.
Hancock.
Hutton.
Jennings.
Kingsville.
Kitzmiller.
Little Orleans.
Lock Raven.
Lonaconing.
Long Green.
Lutherville.
McDonogh.
McHenry.
Mountain Lake Park
Myersville.
Oakland.
Oella.
Oldtown.
Parkton.
Phoenix.
Pikesville.
Rockville.
Sang Run.
Shallmar.
Smithsburg.
Steyer.
Swanton.
Timonium.
Towson (Br. Baltimore).
Upperco.
Vindex.
White Hall.

Massachusetts.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Massachusetts.

[4] No post office.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Massachusetts *unless accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the Director, Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, State House, Boston 33, Mass. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

Michigan.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Michigan.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Michigan, *except* that they may be moved interstate to shipping points in the *counties* listed below *only when accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Lansing 13, Mich. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

COUNTIES IN MICHIGAN FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Alcona.	Houghton.	Montcalm.
Alger.	Iosco.	Montmorency.
Allegan.	Iron.	Muskegon.
Alpena.	Kalkaska.	Newaygo.
Antrim.	Kent.	Oceana.
Baraga.	Keweenaw.	Ogemaw.
Benzie.	Lake.	Ontonagon.
Charlevoix.	Leelanau.	Oscoda.
Cheboygan.	Luce.	Otsego.
Chippewa.	Mackinac.	Ottawa.
Crawford.	Manistee.	Presque Isle.
Delta.	Marquette.	Roscommon.
Dickinson.	Mason.	Schoolcraft.
Emmet.	Mecosta.	Wexford.
Gogebic.	Menominee.	
Grand Traverse.	Missaukee.	

Minnesota.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Minnesota.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Minnesota, *except* that they may be moved interstate to shipping points in the *counties* listed below *only when accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the Commissioner of Conservation, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

COUNTIES IN MINNESOTA FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Aitkin.	Clearwater.	Kanabec.
Becker.	Cook.	Koochiching.
Beltrami.	Crow Wing.	Lake.
Carlton.	Hubbard.	Mahnomen.
Cass	Isanti.	Pine.
Chisago.	Itasca.	St. Louis.

Montana.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Montana.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Montana, *except* that their interstate movement is *prohibited* to the following shipping points.

SHIPPING POINTS IN MONTANA TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Belton.	Noxon.	Troy.
Deborgia.	Saltese	Warland.
Haugan.[5]	Smead.[5]	
Heron.	Taft.[5]	

New Hampshire.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in New Hampshire.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, *may be moved* interstate without restriction to the shipping points listed below. Interstate movement *to all other* shipping points in the State is *prohibited.*

[5] No post office.

SHIPPING POINTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE TO WHICH GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS, OTHER THAN EUROPEAN BLACK CURRANTS, MAY BE MOVED WITHOUT RESTRICTION

Colebrook.
Dixville Notch.
Errol.
North Stratford.
Pittsburg.
Stratford.
Wentworth Location.
West Stewartstown.

New Jersey.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in New Jersey.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into New Jersey, *except* that their interstate movement is *prohibited* to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN NEW JERSEY TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Bevans.
East Balles.[6]
Flatbrookville.
Glenwood.
Green Pond.
Haskell.
Hewitt.
Lake Hopatcong.
Lake Lookover.[6]
Layton.
McAfee.
Mount Arlington.
Newfoundland.
Oak Ridge.
Ringwood.
Vernon.
Wallpack Center.
Wanaque.
West Milford.

New York.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in New York.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into New York, *except* that their interstate movement is *prohibited* to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN NEW YORK TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Accord.
Adirondack.
Alder Creek.
Alligerville.
Altona.
Argyle.
Ashokan.
Athol.
Atwell.
Ausable Chasm.
Au Sable Forks.
Ava.
Bakers Mills.
Ballston Lake.
Ballston Spa.
Bangor.
Barnes Corners.
Barneveld.
Barryville.
Bearsville.
Beaver Falls.
Beaver River.
Bethel.
Big Moose.
Binnewater.
Bloomingburg.
Bloomingdale.
Bloomington.
Blossvale.
Blue Mountain Lake.
Blue Ridge.
Boiceville.
Bolton.
Bolton Landing.
Bombay.
Boonville.
Brainardsville.
Brandreth.
Brantingham.
Brant Lake.
Brasher Falls.
Broadalbin.
Brushton.
Burke.
Burlingham.
Burnt Hills.
Bushville.
Cadyville.
Cambridge.
Camden.
Canada Lake.
Caroga Lake.
Castorland.
Champlain.
Chateaugay.
Chazy.
Chestertown.
Childwold.
Chilson.
Churubusco
Clayburg.
Clemons.
Cleverdale.
Cliff Haven.[7]
Clintonville.
Cochecton.
Cochecton Center.
Cold Brook.
Colton.
Comstock.
Conifer.
Conklingville.[7]
Constable.
Constableville.
Copenhagen.
Coreys.
Corinth.
Cossayuna.
Cottekill.
Cragsmoore
Cranberry Lake.
Craterclub.
Creek Locks.
Croghan.
Crown Point.
Crown Point Center.
Dairyland.
Dannemora.
Darts.
Deerland.
Deer River.
Degrasse.
Denmark.
Diamond Point.
Dickinson Center.
Dolgeville.
Dresden Station.
Duane.
Eagle Bay.
Eagle Nest.
East Greenwich.
Eddyville.
Edinburg.
Edwards.
Eldred.
Elizabethtown.
Ellenburg.
Ellenburg Center.
Ellenburg Depot.
Ellenville.
Elnora.
Essex.
Faust.
Fine.
Florence.
Forest.
Forestport.
Fort Ann.
Fort Covington.
Fort Edward
Fort Jackson.
Fort Miller.
Fort Ticonderoga.
Fosterdale.
Gabriels.
Galway.
Gansevoort (Saratoga County).
Garnet Lake.
Glasco.
Glenburnie.
Glenfield.
Glenford.
Glen Island.
Glen Lake.
Glens Falls.
Glen Spey.
Glen Wild.
Gloversville.
Grant.
Granville
Gravesville.
Greenfield Center.
Greenfield Park.
Greenwich.
Greig.
Hadley.
Hague.
Hampton.
Hannawa Falls.
Harris.

[6] No post office.
[7] No post office.

SHIPPING POINTS IN NEW YORK TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED—continued

Harrisville.
Hartford.
Hartwood.
Hawkeye.
Helena.
Higgins Bay.
High Falls.
Highland Lake.
Highview.
Hinckley
Hoffmeister.
Hogansburg.
Holland Patent.
Hopkinton.
Hotel Champlain.
Hudson Falls.
Huletts Landing.
Hunter Lake.
Hurley.
Indian Lake.
Inlet.
Inman.[7]
Irona.
Jay.
Johnsburg.
Johnstown.
Jonesville.
Kattskill Bay.
Kauneonga Lake
Keene.
Keene Valley.
Keeseville.
Kerhonkson.
Kiamesha Lake.
Krumville.
Kyserike.
Lackawack.
Lake Clear.
Lake Clear Junction.
Lake George.
Lake Hill.
Lake Huntington.
Lake Katrine.
Lake Kushaqua.
Lake Luzerne.
Lake Placid.
Lake Placid Club.
Lake Pleasant.
Lawrenceville.
Lee Center.
Lewis.
Long Lake.
Loon Lake.
Lowville.
Lyon Mountain.
Lyons Falls.
McKeever.
Malden on Hudson.
Malone.
Martinsburg.
Mayfield.
Mechanicville.
Merriewold.
Merrill.
Middle Falls.
Middle Granville.
Middle Grove.
Military (Br. of Plattsburg).
Minerva.
Mineville.
Moffitsville.
Mohonk Lake.
Moira.
Mongaup Valley.
Montela.[7]
Monticello.
Moody.
Mooers.
Mooers Forks.
Moriah.
Moriah Center.
Morrisonville.
Mountain View.
Mount Arab.
Mount McGregor.
Mount Marion.
Napanoch.
Narrowsburg.
Nehasane.
New Bremen.
Newcomb.
New Russia.
Newton Falls.
Nicholville.
Norfolk.
North Bangor.
North Creek.
North Granville.
North Hudson.
North Lawrence.
North River.
North Stockholm.
Northville.
North Western.
Ohio.
Old Forge.
Olivebridge.
Olmstedville.
Onchiota.
Osceola.
Oswegatchie.
Otter Lake.
Owls Head.
Palmer.
Paradox.
Parishville.
Paul Smiths.
Peasleeville.
Peru.
Phillipsport.
Piercefield.
Pilot Knob.
Piseco.
Plattsburg.
Poland.
Pond Eddy.
Porter Corners.
Port Henry.
Port Kent.
Port Leyden.
Pottersville.
Prospect.
Putnam Station.
Rainbow Lake.
Raquette Lake.
Ray Brook.
Raymondville.
Redford.
Remsen.
Rexford.
Riparius.
Riverview.
Rock City Falls.
Rock Hill.
Roosa Gap.
Rosendale.
Round Lake.
Rouses Point.
Ruby.
Russell.
Sabael.
Sabattis.
Sabbath Day Point.
Sacandaga.
St. Huberts.
St. Josephs.
St. Regis Falls.
Salem.
Salisbury.
Salisbury Center.
Samsonville.
Santa Clara.
Saranac.
Saranac Inn.
Saranac Lake.
Saratoga Springs.
Saugerties.
Schroon Lake.
Schuyler Falls.
Schuylerville.
Severance.
Shady.
Shokan.
Shushan.
Silver Bay.
Smallwood.
Smiths Basin.
South Colton.
South Hartford.
South Schroon.
Speculator.
Spring Glen.
Standish.
Starlake.
Stillwater.
Stone Ridge.
Stony Creek.
Stratford.
Summitville.
Sunmount.
Swastika.
Taberg.
Tahawus.
Ten Mile River.
The Glen.
Thendara.
Thompsonville.
Thomson.
Thurman.
Ticonderoga.
Tillson.
Trudeau.
Truthville.
Tupper Lake.
Turin.
Tusten.
Upper Jay.
Upper St. Regis.
Ushers.
Valcour.
Vermontville.
Victory Mills.
Wadhams.
Wanakena.
Warrensburg.
Waterford.
Wawarsing.
Wells.
West Bangor.
West Branch.
Westbrookville.
West Camp.
West Chazy.
Westdale.
Westernville.
West Granville Corners.
West Hurley.
West Leyden.
Westport.
West Shokan.
West Stockholm.
Wevertown.
Whallonsburg.
Whippleville.
White Creek.
Whiteface.
Whitehall.
White Lake.
Willow.
Willsboro.
Wilmington.
Wilton.
Winterton.
Winthrop.
Witherbee.
Wittenberg.
Woodgate.
Woodstock.
Wurtsboro.
Yulan.

[7] No post office.

North Carolina.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in North Carolina.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into North Carolina, *except* that they may be moved interstate to shipping points in the *counties* listed below *only when accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Alexander.	Cleveland.	Polk.
Alleghany.	Graham.	Rutherford.
Ashe.	Haywood.	Surry.
Avery.	Henderson.	Swain.
Buncombe.	Jackson.	Transylvania.
Burke.	McDowell.	Watauga.
Caldwell.	Macon.	Wilkes.
Cherokee.	Madison.	Yadkin.
Clay.	Mitchell.	Yancey.

Ohio.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Ohio.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Ohio, *except* that they may be moved interstate to the shipping points listed below *only when accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus 15, Ohio. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

SHIPPING POINTS IN OHIO FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Adelphi	Fresno.	Kent.
Brecksville.	Gambier.	Loudonville.
Burton.	Gates Mills.	Marietta.
Chagrin Falls.	Germano.	Nashville.
Chillicothe.	Glenmont.	New Marshfield.
Clark.	Greer.	Winona.
Danville.	Keene.	

Oregon.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Oregon.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Oregon, *except* that they may be moved interstate to the shipping points listed below *only when accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Agricultural Building, Salem, Oregon. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

SHIPPING POINTS IN OREGON FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Cave Junction	Kerby.	Union Creek.[8]
Colestin.[8]	Murphy.	Waters Creek.[8]
Dryden.	Oregon Caves.	Wilderville.
Galice.[8]	Prospect.	Wonder.
Grants Pass.	Selma.	
Holland.	Tiller.	

Pennsylvania.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Pennsylvania.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Pennsylvania, *except* that they may be moved interstate to shipping points in the *counties* listed below *only when accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the Chief, Division of Forest Protection, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, 410 Educational Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

COUNTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Bradford.	Forest.	Pike.
Cameron.	Fulton.	Potter.
Centre.	Huntingdon.	Susquehanna.
Clarion.	Jefferson.	Tioga.
Clearfield.	Luzerne.	Warren.
Clinton.	Lycoming.	Wayne.
Elk.	Monroe.	

[8] No post office.

Rhode Island.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Rhode Island.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Rhode Island *unless accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the Administrator, Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, State House, Providence 2, R. I. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

Tennessee.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Tennessee.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Tennessee, *except* that their interstate movement is *prohibited* to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN TENNESSEE TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Allardt.
Archville.
Armathwaite.
Bakewell.
Banner Springs.
Belltown.
Ben Stockton.
Benton.
Big Lick.
Bluff City.
Bridgeport.
Bristol.
Burrville.
Butler.
Cades Cove.
Calderwood.
Catoosa.[9]
Chilhowee.
Clarkrange.
Coalfield.
Cokercreek.
Coleman.[9]
Conasauga.
Cosby.
Crab Orchard.
Crossville.
Dayton.
Dean.
Deer Lodge.
Delano.
Del Rio.
Doeville.
Ducktown.
East Jamestown.
Elgin.
Elizabethton.
Elkmont (R. Sta. Sevierville).
Embreeville.
Emory Gap.
Epperson.
Erwin.
Evensville.
Farner.
Flag Pond.
Flattop.[9]
Frankfort.
French Broad.
Gatlinburg.
Gennett.[9]
Glenmary.
Grandview.
Graysville.
Grimsley.
Hampton.
Harriman.
Hartford.
Hebbertsburg.[9]
Helenwood.
Hendon.
Holston Valley.
Huntsville.
Ironsburg.
Isabella.
Jamestown.
Kinzel Springs.[9]
Lancing.
Laurel Bloomery.
Linary.
Litton.
Milligan College.
Milo.
Mountain City.
Neva.
New River.
Nicks Creek.
Norma.
Oakdale.
Ocoee.
Oldfort.
Oneida.
Ozone.
Peavine.
Petros.
Pigeon Forge (R. Sta. Sevierville).
Pikeville.
Piney Flats.
Rasar.
Reliance.
Roan Mountain.
Robbins.
Rock Creek.
Rockwood.
Roslin.
Rugby.
Sale Creek.
Servilla.
Sevierville.
Shady Valley.
Shell Creek.
Shirley.
Shouns.
Smoky Junction.
Spring City.
Sunbright.
Tallassee.
Tellico Plains.
Townsend.
Trade.
Unicoi.
Walland.
Wartburg.
Watauga.
Westel.
Winesap.
Winfield.
Winona.
Wolf Creek.

Vermont.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Vermont.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Vermont *unless accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the State Forester, Department of Natural Resources, Forest Service, Montpelier, Vt. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

Virginia.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Virginia.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Virginia, *except* that they may be moved interstate to shipping points in the *counties* listed below *only when accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the State Entomologist, 1112 State Office Building, Richmond 19, Va. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

[9] No post office.

COUNTIES IN VIRGINIA FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Albemarle.	Franklin.	Patrick.
Alleghany.	Frederick.	Pulaski.
Amherst.	Giles.	Rappahannock.
Augusta.	Grayson.	Roanoke.
Bath.	Greene.	Rockbridge.
Bedford.	Henry.	Rockingham.
Bland.	Highland.	Shenandoah.
Botetourt.	Madison.	Smyth.
Carroll.	Montgomery.	Warren.
Craig.	Nelson.	Washington.
Floyd.	Page.	Wythe.

Washington.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Washington.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Washington, *except* that they may be moved interstate to the shipping points listed below *only when accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the Supervisor of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture, Olympia, Wash. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

SHIPPING POINTS IN WASHINGTON FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Blueslide.[10]	Lost Creek.[10]	Tiger.
Colbert.	Mead.	Usk.
Cusick.	Metaline Falls.	
Ione.	Ruby.[10]	

West Virginia.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in West Virginia.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into West Virginia, *except* that their interstate movement is *prohibited* to the following shipping points:

SHIPPING POINTS IN WEST VIRGINIA TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED

Abraham.	Crow.	Inkerman.
Alvon.	Crumps Bottom.	Intermont.
Anthony.	Daniels.	Jones Springs.
Arbovale.	Deer Run.	Jumping Branch.
Ashford General Hospital.	Denmar.	Keenan.
Assurance.	Droop.	Kegley.
Athens.	Dunmore.	Kirby.
Auto.	Dunns.	Kline.
Avis.[11]	East Beckley.	Lanark.
Baker.	Eccles.	Lashmeet.
Ballard.	Egeria.	Lead Mine.
Ballengee.	Elgood.	Lehew.
Bartow.	Ellison.	Lerona.
Bass.[11]	Fabius.	Lewisburg.
Beard.	Fame.	Lick Creek.
Beaver.	Forest Hill.	Lindside.
Beckley.	Fort Run.	Lost City.
Beeson.	Fort Seybert.	Lost River.
Bellepoint.	Frankford.	Lovern.
Berkeley Springs.	Franklin.	McCreery.[11]
Bloomery.	Frost.	Mabscott.
Blue Jay.	Gap Mills.	MacArthur.
Boyer.	Ghent.	Mandeville.
Bozoo.	Glace.	Marie.
Brandywine.	Glengary.	Marlinton.
Brushy Run.	Glen Morgan.	Mathias.
Buckeye.	Glen White.	Maxwelton.
Caldwell.	Grandview.	Milam.
Camp Alleghany.	Green Bank.	Mill Point.
Camp Creek.	Greenville.	Minnehaha Springs.
Capon Bridge.	Hambleton.	Moorefield.
Capon Springs.	Harper.	Mountview.
Cashmere.	Hedgesville.	Moyers.
Cass.	Hendricks.	Mozer.
Cave.	High View.	Needmore.
Cherry Creek.	Hillsboro.	Neola.
Cherry Run.	Hinton.	New.
Clover Lick.	Hollywood.	North Caldwell.[11]
Cool Ridge.	Hooks Mills.	North Mountain.
Crab Orchard.	Huntersville.	Norvell.[11]
Cranberry.	Indian Mills.	Oakland.

[10] No post office.
[11] No post office.

SHIPPING POINTS IN WEST VIRGINIA TO WHICH MOVEMENT OF ALL GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS IS PROHIBITED—continued

Oakvale.
Old Fields.
Omps.
Orchard.
Organ Cave.
Oswald.
Parsons.
Pemberton.
Perry.
Peterstown.
Pettry.
Pickaway.
Piney View.
Pinoak.
Pipestem.
Pluto.
Price Hill.
Princeton.
Prosperity.
Raleigh.
Red Sulphur Springs.
Renick.
Ridge.
Rio.
Rock Camp.
Rockoak.
Ronceverte.
Roxalia.
Ruddle.
St. George.
Secondcreek.
Seebert.
Shady Spring.
Skelton.
Sleepy Creek.
Smoke Hole.
Spanishburg.
Speedway.
Sprague.
Spring Creek.
Stanaford.
Stotlers Cross Roads.
Streeter.
Sugar Grove.
Surveyor.
Sweetsprings.
True.
Ungers Store.
Union.
Upper Tract.
Vago.
Waiteville.
Wardensville.
Warford.
Watoga.
Wayside.
White Sulphur Springs.
Wickham.[11]
Wikel.
Willow Bend.
Yellow Spring.
Zenith.

Wisconsin.—European black currant plants may *not* be moved interstate to any destination in Wisconsin.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction into Wisconsin, *except* that they may be moved interstate to shipping points in the *counties* listed below *only when accompanied by control-area permits* secured from the State Entomologist, State Capitol, Madison 2, Wis. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distance of protected pine.

COUNTIES IN WISCONSIN FOR WHICH CONTROL-AREA PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Adams.
Ashland
Barron.
Bayfield.
Burnett.
Chippewa.
Clark.
Door.
Douglas.
Dunn.
Eau Claire.
Florence.
Forest.
Iron.
Jackson.
Juneau.
Langlade.
Lincoln.
Marathon.
Marinette.
Monroe
Oconto.
Oneida.
Polk.
Portage.
Price.
Rusk.
St. Croix.
Sawyer.
Shawano.
Taylor.
Vilas.
Washburn.
Waupaca.
Waushara.
Wood.

REGULATED ARTICLES NOT AFFECTED BY THESE INSTRUCTIONS

(1) *Movement of five-leaved pines.*—As provided in § 301.63–5 (a) of Quarantine No. 63, revised July 1, 1946, five-leaved pines may be moved interstate without restriction between the noninfected States of Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and the noninfected part of California comprised of the counties of Calaveras, Contra Costa, Mono, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, and all those south thereof. Five-leaved pines may not be moved interstate into these areas from any other part of the United States except when intended for reforestation purposes and when they have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection and when accompanied by a white-pine certificate issued for such movement by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

There are no restrictions on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines and parts thereof into or within that part of the continental United States outside of the areas described in the above paragraph, *except that* five-leaved pines and parts thereof when visibly infected with blister rust may not be moved interstate anywhere within the continental United States except in accordance with § 301.63–9 of the quarantine regulations.

(2) *Movement of European black currants.*—As provided in § 301.63–5 (b) of Quarantine No. 63, revised July 1, 1946, European black currant plants may be moved interstate without restriction between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas. Interstate movement of such plants into

[11] No post office.

or between any other States or the District of Columbia is prohibited except in accordance with § 301.63–9 of the quarantine regulations.

These instructions shall be effective on and after July 10, 1946, and shall remain in effect until further modified or revoked.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR § 301.63–3, 11 F. R. 6960.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of July 1946.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 11, 1946, 11 : 13 a. m.; 11 F. R. 7651.]

BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE CHANGES

(Press notice)

JULY 11, 1946.

To simplify administration of the quarantine and to remove unnecessary restrictions, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has redefined the areas into which the interstate shipment of gooseberry and currant plants—carriers of white-pine blister rust disease—are prohibited or permitted only under control-area permits. The new instructions became effective July 10, 1946.

The areas now affected are chiefly those in which five-leaved pines have been protected from infection with the white-pine blister rust disease by the removal of gooseberry and currant plants near pine stands. In some cases entire States are listed as quarantine areas and in others entire counties. For a few States, in which the protected pine stands are few and scattered, only those post offices or other shipping points within or in the immediate vicinity of pine stands are listed.

The administrative instructons also designate to which of these States or parts of States the movement of gooseberries and currants is entirely prohibited and to which they may be sent when accompanied by control-area permits. The permits may be obtained from pest-control officers in the States of destination.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (No. 64)

B. E. P. Q. 544. Effective January 21, 1946

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following administrative instructions order the resumption of permit requirements relative to interstate movement of regulated citrus fruits from the area regulated on account of the Mexican fruitfly, which were temporarily suspended by B. E. P. Q. 543 on November 26, 1945. This action increases the regulatory control over interstate shipments of host fruits and is deemed advisable as a precaution against the spread of the Mexican fruitfly due to the recent finding of a small number of adult flies in one locality in the regulated area. Permit requirements will remain in effect as long as there is danger of dissemination of this insect through interstate shipments of regulated citrus fruits.

§ 301.64–3. *Administrative instructions resuming permit requirements for interstate movement of citrus fruits from the regulated area.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the proviso of § 301.64–3 (a) of Notice of Quarantine No. 64 on account of the Mexican fruitfly, he has determined that conditions exist with respect to the regulated area which make it necessary to resume all permit requirements relative to interstate movement of regulated citrus fruits from the regulated area to prevent the dissemination of this insect. Accordingly, all permit requirements for interstate movement of such fruits are hereby invoked for the entire regulated area until or unless due notice of the lifting of such permit requirements has been given.

These administrative instructions cancel and supersede B. E. P. Q. 543, effective November 26, 1945.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR § 301.64–3 (a).)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of January 1946.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the foregoing modification were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, January 18, 1946, 3:19 p. m.; 11 F. R. 789.]

INSTRUCTION TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., March 6, 1946.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Reference is made to our letter of January 15 calling attention to a change in the regulations governing the acceptance in the mails of fresh fruits in the area under Federal Quarantine on account of the Mexican Fruitfly.

This will inform you that permits are again required for the interstate movement of citrus fruits from the areas in Texas under regulation on account of the Mexican Fruitfly. See the enclosed Notice B. E. P. Q. 544 and the provisions of paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, by which you will please be governed.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 548 Effective April 15, 1946

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS REVISED—STERILIZATION OF GRAPEFRUIT REQUIRED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Because of increasing numbers of infestations of Mexican fruitflies now occurring in the regulated area in the Rio Grande Valley it has become necessary to require the sterilization of grapefruit moved interstate from the Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy, effective 12:01 a. m., April 15, 1946, and continuing for the remainder of the shipping season.

§ 301.64–4a. *Administrative instructions relative to the Mexican fruitfly quarantine.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (e) of § 301.64–4 (Notice of Quarantine No. 64), it is hereby required that effective 12:01 a. m., April 15, 1946, and continuing throughout the harvesting season to the close of June 15, 1946, all grapefruit, as a condition of certification for interstate movement from the Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy, shall be sterilized in accordance with the methods authorized in B. E. P. Q. 472, revised effective September 25, 1941, 6 F. R. 4897.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 10 F. R. 14353.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of April 1946.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 12, 1946, 11:03 a. m., 11 F. R. 4081.]

B. E. P. Q. 551 Effective June 15, 1946

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS REVISED—HARVESTING SEASON EXTENDED TO JUNE 30, 1946

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following administrative instructions extend to June 30, 1946, the harvesting season for grapefruit, sweet limes, and "sour" and "bittersweet" oranges produced in the area regulated by the Mexican fruitfly quarantine. This action is taken to permit the harvesting of the large crop of fruit which has been retarded due to transportation conditions, and is deemed safe inasmuch as sterilization of grapefruit from Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties will continue to be required during the extended period.

§§ 301.64–4b and 5a. *Administrative instructions relative to the Mexican fruitfly quarantine.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (a) of § 301.64–5 (Notice of Quarantine No. 64), it is hereby ordered that the harvesting season for grapefruit, sweet limes, and "sour" and "bittersweet" oranges be extended to midnight of June 30, 1946, and that the host-free period for these fruits shall begin at 12:01 a. m., July 1, 1946.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (e) of § 301.64–4 (Notice of Quarantine No. 64), the requirements of the administrative instructions effective April 15, 1946 (B. E. P. Q. 548), 11 F. R. 4523, pertaining to the sterilization of grapefruit from the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy are hereby extended to June 30, 1946.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 10 F. R. 14353.)

Done at the city of Washington, D. C., this 24th day of May 1946.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 27, 1946, 11:19 a. m.; 11 F. R. 5777.]

B. E. P. Q. 553 Effective July 1, 1946

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS REVISED—HARVESTING SEASON EXTENDED TO JULY 6, 1946

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following administrative instructions extend to July 6, 1946, the harvesting season for grapefruit, sweet limes, and "sour" and "bittersweet" oranges produced in the Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy regulated by the Mexican fruitfly quarantine. This action will permit the completion of the harvesting of the large crop of fruit and is deemed safe inasmuch as sterilization of grapefruit from Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties will continue to be required during the extended period.

§ 301.64–4c and 5b. *Administrative instructions relative to the Mexican fruitfly quarantine.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (a) of § 301.64–5 (Notice of Quarantine No. 64), it is hereby ordered that the harvesting season for grapefruit, sweet limes, and "sour" and "bittersweet" oranges be extended to midnight of July 6, 1946, and that the host-free period for these fruits shall begin at 12 : 01 a. m., July 7, 1946.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (e) of § 301.64–4 (Notice of Quarantine No. 64), the requirements of the administrative instructions effective April 15, 1946 (B. E. P. Q. 548), 11 F. R. 4081, pertaining to the sterilization of grapefruit from the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy are hereby extended to July 6, 1946.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 10 F. R. 14353.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of June 1946.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 27, 1946, 11 : 19 a. m.; 11 F. R. 7182.]

B. E. P. Q. 557 Effective October 1, 1946

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following administrative instructions lift all permit requirements relative to interstate movement of regulated citrus fruits from the area regulated on account of the Mexican fruitfly until notice is given that, as a result of inspections and surveys, it has been determined that the status of fruitfly infestations in regulated areas makes it necessary to order the resumption of such requirements. Since intensive inspections over a number of years have shown that infestations do not occur during the early part of the harvesting and shipping season, it is believed unnecessary to maintain the permit requirements during that period.

The purpose of this action is thus to relieve commerce in citrus fruits from a burdensome requirement which must be observed during most of the calendar year. In order to be of maximum benefit to the public, the relief from these restrictions must be made effective as soon as possible. Accordingly, compliance

with the rule making procedure of section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (Public Law 404, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 238) is impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and compliance with the publication requirement of section 4 (c) of that act is unnecessary.

§ 301.64–3c. *Administrative instructions lifting permit requirements for interstate movement of citrus fruits until further notice.*—The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, having determined that natural conditions exist with respect to the area regulated by 7 CFR, 1945 Supp., 301.64–2 [Notice of Quarantine No. 64 on account of the Mexican fruitfly] which eliminate the risk of Mexican fruitfly infestations in regulated citrus fruits during the early part of the shipping season, hereby waives the permit requirements for interstate movement of such fruits from such regulated area, effective October 1, 1946, and until due notice of their resumption shall have been given.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR, 1945 Supp., 301.64–3 (a).)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of September 1946.

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, October 10, 1946, 8 : 58 a. m.; 11 F. R. 11810.]

MEXICAN FRUITFLY PERMIT REQUIREMENTS TEMPORARILY DISCONTINUED

(Press notice)

October 8, 1946.

Permits will not be required for the interstate movement of citrus fruits from the area in Texas regulated on account of the Mexican fruitfly until notice is given of the resumption of such requirements, the chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine announced today. The regulated area consists of all the counties of Brooks, Cameron, Dimmit, Hidalgo, La Salle, Webb, Willacy and part of Jim Wells County.

This action, effective October 1, is considered safe since the results of a number of years' inspections and investigations show that fruitfly infestations do not occur in the regulated area during the early part of the harvesting and shipping season.

Intensive inspections will be conducted throughout the season and permit requirements will be resumed when it has been determined that infestations exist which make such requirements necessary to aid in preventing the spread of this insect, at which time due notice of the resumption of permit requirements will be given.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE (No. 70)

HEARING ON EXTENDING ELM QUARANTINE TO CANADIAN IMPORTS

(Press notice)

November 19, 1946.

The Department of Agriculture has called a public hearing to consider the advisability of amending the foreign quarantine which prohibits the entry of elm and related plants and parts thereof from Europe, to include restrictions or prohibitions on the importation of such materials from Canada or parts of Canada. This hearing will be held at Washington, D. C., in Room 3106, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, at 10 a. m. on December 6, 1946.

The occurrence of the Dutch elm disease in portions of Canada and the present lack of restrictions on the importation of certain elm materials from Canada into the United States constitute a risk of the further introduction into and spread within the United States of a disease which, since it was first observed in limited areas of this country in 1930, has destroyed or injured thousands of valuable elm trees.

In commenting on this hearing the Department recalled that this disease, now limited to the eastern part of the United States, is believed to have originated with importations of diseased elm logs from Europe for veneer manufacture. While there is no appreciable movement of elm or elm propagating material from Canada to the United States, considerable quantities of elm wood are imported for manufacturing purposes. There is, therefore, opportunity for the introduction of diseased elm wood through further importations, which may be a source of possible spread of the disease.

Consideration will also be given to the extension of the restriction on entry to include Newfoundland, Labrador, St. Pierre, and Miquelon, since these areas may receive elms and parts thereof from the infected sections of the Dominion of Canada.

The hearing is called in compliance with the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, which authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the establishment of plant quarantines deemed necessary to protect our agriculture from the introduction of injurious insect pests and plant diseases new to, or not widely distributed within, the United States.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER RESTRICTING OR PROHIBITING ENTRY OF ELMS AND ELM PRODUCTS FROM CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, LABRADOR, ST. PIERRE, AND MIQUELON, ON ACCOUNT OF THE DUTCH ELM DISEASE

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

OCTOBER 31, 1946.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the Dutch elm disease, caused by the fungus *Ceratostomella ulmi* (Schwarz) Buisman, occurs in the Dominion of Canada, and that there is at present a movement of elm materials from Canada to the United States which may constitute a risk of entry into and spread within the United States of the Dutch elm disease.

Plant quarantine regulations (7 CFR 319.70; B. E. P. Q.—Q. 70) which have been in effect since January 1, 1935, prohibit the importation from the continent of Europe of (a) seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm and related plants; (b) logs of elm and related plants; (c) lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; (d) crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part of the wood of elm or related plants, if the elm wood or wood of related plants is not free from bark.

It is necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising the present quarantine prohibiting the entry of elm materials from Europe to include restrictions or prohibitions on the importation of such materials from the Dominion of Canada or parts of Canada, in order further to prevent the introduction of the Dutch elm disease into the United States. The possibility that movement of infected elm and parts thereof from infected areas in the Dominion of Canada to Newfoundland, Labrador, St. Pierre, and Miquelon, and islands adjacent thereto might result in the establishment of the Dutch elm disease in these areas, makes it necessary also to consider prohibiting or restricting the entry of the same commodities from all the foreign area north of the United States.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 151 et seq.), a hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Washington, D. C., in Room 3106, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, at 10 a. m., on December 6, 1946, in order that any person interested in plant quarantine regulations which will prohibit or restrict the entry of elm and related plants or parts thereof from Canada and other foreign areas north of the United States may be heard in person or by attorney. Any interested person who desires to do so may present his views on this subject, or written data or arguments thereon, and may file such views, data, or arguments with the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., on or before December 6, 1946.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 5, 1946, 8:55 a. m.; 11 F. R. 13219.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (No. 72)

HEARING TO CONSIDER WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE IN GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

(Press notice)

AUGUST 27, 1946.

The Department of Agriculture announced today a public hearing to consider placing Georgia and South Carolina under Federal quarantine because of the recent discovery of infestations of the white-fringed beetle in those States. The hearing will be held in Room 3106, Department of Agriculture, South Building, Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., September 12.

The white-fringed beetle was first reported as occurring in the United States in 1936 and has been known to be present in parts of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi since 1937. In 1942 it was found to be present in parts of North Carolina. After the required public hearings, a quarantine was promulgated effective January 15, 1939, which placed Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi under Federal quarantine and was revised effective December 28, 1942, to include North Carolina. This quarantine restricts or prohibits the interstate movement from points within the regulated area of soil and certain other materials which might carry infestation.

Surveys have been made annually over wide areas to determine if this insect exists in places not previously known to be infested and during the past spring and summer, infestations were found in a number of localities in 39 counties in Georgia and at Columbia, South Carolina. Farm lands as well as industrial and residential areas were found to be infested.

This insect may be carried from place to place through movement of soil and certain other articles. Both larvae and adults feed on a wide range of plants. The larvae are capable of causing serious damage to a wide range of field, garden, and horticultural plants, and are exceedingly destructive to many important crops grown in many sections of the country. If allowed to spread, this insect would undoubtedly become a serious pest in agricultural regions of the United States not now infested.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF REVISING THE WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE TO INCLUDE GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

AUGUST 28, 1946.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the white-fringed beetle (genus *Pantomorus* subgenus *Graphognathus*), an introduced insect pest destructive to agriculture and not heretofore known to be widely prevalent or generally distributed within the United States except in parts of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina, has now been found to be present also in the States of Georgia and South Carolina.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising the quarantine on account of the white-fringed beetle (B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72; 7 CFR Cum. Supp. 301.72) to include the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and of restricting or prohibiting the interstate movement from those States, or regulated portions thereof, of (1) soil, sand, gravel, clay, or muck, whether moved independently or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things; and (2) such other articles or materials as may be determined to present a hazard in spread of the beetle, such as:

Nursery stock; grass sod; plant crowns or roots for propagation; uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed; potatoes; true bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants; hay and straw; peanuts in shells; seed cotton, cottonseed, and baled cotton lint and linters; scrap metal and junk.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315; 7 U. S. C. 161) as amended, a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C., Room 3106, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue SW.,

at 10 a. m., September 12, 1946, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine revision may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., September 5, 1946; the News, Greenville, S. C., September 4, 1946.]
[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 27, 1946, 11:48 a. m.; 11 F. R. 9454.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

KNIPLING NAMED CHIEF OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE DIVISION

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 11, 1946.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced today the appointment of Edward F. Knipling to head the Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, effective September 15, 1946. Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau, said that Mr. Knipling will succeed Emory C. Cushing who has resigned from Government service.

Mr. Knipling was born at Port Lavaca, Tex., March 20, 1909. He holds the degrees of Bachelor of Science from Texas A. & M. and Master of Science from Iowa State College. Mr. Knipling has been connected with the Bureau since 1931. His work has been almost entirely in the field of medical and veterinary entomology.

As senior entomologist in charge of the Orlando Laboratory of this Division during the war years, he helped develop the methods used at home and abroad by the armed services for the control of insects which carry diseases. He and his associates developed or adapted practically all insecticides, repellents, and methods employed for their application, used by the armed forces. The United States Typhus Commission Medal was awarded him May 13, 1946, for his share in these developments. The citation, as read by the Director of the Typhus Commission, stated that, "these studies, enlarging scientific knowledge, led to the effective use of DDT in the control of epidemic typhus * * *."

Mr. Cushing, as a colonel in the Sanitary Corps of the Army of the United States, earned a citation for typhus control in European combat areas during World War II. He was awarded the Typhus Medal in May 1945 for "unusual ability in developing and applying modern methods of typhus control." The methods used for typhus control in combat areas of Europe by Colonel Cushing were those developed by his entomological associates in the Division he recently headed. The early wartime research programs were initiated by Colonel Cushing before he entered military service. He has been connected with the Division since 1928, except for his period of military service. His work with the Bureau has been chiefly the investigations of insects affecting man and animals. He is resigning to return to his ranch near San Antonio, Tex.

DDT development as a mosquito control agent, MYL and DDT powders for the control of typhus-bearing lice as well as many other wartime developments which protected the health of men in the military service, all originated from this Bureau, the major part of the work being done at a single laboratory of this Division. These developments together with the new repellents, including the combination of dimethyl phthalate, Indalone and R–612, which proved to be so effective in the protection of troops against mites which transmit Japanese River typhus, and mosquitoes which carry malaria and dengue, now rapidly becoming so valuable during peacetime, were used extensively by the allied armies all over the world. They reduced diseases carried by insects to a point where they became a major factor in the successful prosecution of the war. One of these new developments, DDT, "* * * changed the entire methodology in the control of insect-borne diseases," according to James S. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy.

The Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals is the branch of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine responsible for investigating disease-

carrying and annoying insects that attack man, or those injurious to household supplies, fabrics, drugs, and other materials, pests that annoy or injure farm and range animals, and those that attack poultry, birds, and wildlife.

COOPERATIVE FIELD STUDY OF *LEUCINODES ELEGANTALIS* GN. IN MEXICO

DECEMBER 24, 1946.

In recent years inspectors of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines stationed at ports of entry on the Mexican border have intercepted immature stages of a pyraustid, *Leucinodes elegantalis* Gn., in connection with inspections of importations of tomatoes and eggplants from Mexico. Inasmuch as very little was known of the pest potentialities of this insect it was felt that a study of the species should be made in order that, if necessary, appropriate quarantine action might be taken to prevent its establishment in the United States. For that purpose arrangements were made with the Mexican Government for a cooperative field study to be conducted in the tomato-producing areas in the vicinity of Mante, Tamaulipas, Mexico, from which areas the pest has been most frequently intercepted at quarantine.

Messrs. H. W. Capps, of the Division of Insect Identification, and E. C. Harrison, of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, were selected to represent the Bureau in these investigations, while the Mexican Department of Agriculture was represented by Ing. Alonzo Blackhaller, Ing. Juvencio Trevino, and Ing. Leopoldo Tinoco. The investigations extended over the period November 29, 1945, to January 31, 1946. Information developed through these studies indicated that *L. elegantalis* is not likely to become a pest in the United States and that no additional plant quarantine restrictions on the entry of tomatoes and eggplants from Mexico are necessary because of the presence of the insect in that country.

NEW QUARANTINE LIAISON OFFICERS DESIGNATED BY ARMY AND NAVY

Service and Regulatory Announcements, 1944, page 103, listed representatives of the Army, the Navy, and the Public Health Service, as well as this Bureau, serving as liaison quarantine officers on matters of foreign quarantine, including plant quarantine.

The Office of the Surgeon General of the War Department on August 19, 1946, informed this Bureau that Lt. Col. Arthur P. Long, Medical Corps, has been designated as the Army Quarantine Liaison Officer, replacing Maj. Thomas E. Shaffer. Earlier Lt. Col. Phillip T. Knies, originally designated in this capacity, was released from active duty and was replaced by Major Shaffer.

Also, Hon. James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, informed Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, in a letter dated March 4, 1946, that Capt. James J. Sapero, Medical Corps, has been designated Navy Quarantine Liaison Officer, replacing Capt. Thomas B. Magath.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PLANT QUARANTINE

A. T. C. REGULATION NO. 77–3

WAR DEPARTMENT,
HEADQUARTERS, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND,
Washington, 26 March 1946.

TRAFFIC

BORDER CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR MILITARY AIRCRAFT, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO ENTERING AND DEPARTING FROM THE UNITED STATES

I. GENERAL:

A. Pursuant to AAF Regulation 46–2, ATC Regulations No. 75–5 and 75–1, and Priorities and Traffic Manual, Traffic Division is responsible for Air Transport Command policies and procedures concerning border clearance; for coordination of these policies and procedures within the command; and for liaison

with organizations outside the command concerning the clearance of passengers and crew members, their baggage and personal effects, mail, cargo and all other items transported across political boundaries, theaters or similar commands on aircraft operated by, for or under the control of the Air Transport Command (including the clearance of the airplane itself). These responsibilities will be redelegated at stations where there are no Traffic representatives. (Wherever the term "United States" appears in this procedure, it will be construed to mean the continental United States and its possessions and territories, but shall not include the Virgin Islands or the Panama Canal Zone.) There are included herein provisions designed to cover contingencies of military necessity; however, personnel of this command are reminded that many of the functions performed by the Customs Service and other border-clearance agencies have a direct effect upon the security and welfare of our country and evasion of their requirements under the guise of military necessity will not be countenanced.

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II. U. S. CUSTOMS SERVICE:

A. (2) (g) RESPONSIBILITY OF TRAFFIC OFFICER, FIRST PORT OF ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES: (1) All baggage belonging to military personnel must be presented to the United States customs officials for their required processing at the first point of landing within the United States, including its possessions and territories, unless covered by an emergency landing certificate. Traffic officers at the port of arrival in the United States are responsible for the proper compliance with all policies and procedures respecting border clearance of passengers and their effects through the United States customs and other agencies as stated in ATC Regulation 75–1. Suitable space will be arranged for such agency and they will render such assistance and information as is necessary to insure the orderly and prompt clearance of passengers and their baggage. Station traffic officers will maintain a suitable record showing the arrival and disposition of all unaccompanied baggage, and post a standing operating procedure for use of personnel at their particular station.

* * * * * * *

(5) SPECIAL PROCEDURES: (k) HANDLING OF SPECIAL MISSIONS: Special missions will normally be required to comply with all border-clearance requirements. In certain instances where the nature of the mission is such that disclosure of information of a highly secret nature would compromise the security of the United States, the traffic officer at the originating airport will communicate with headquarters, ATC, Assistant Chief of Staff, Traffic Division, and request the mission be exempted from border-clearance requirements. In the event that the exemption is approved by headquarters and the border-clearance agencies involved, the traffic officer requesting the exemption will be notified by headquarters, ATC. The representatives of the border-clearance agencies will be so notified by their headquarters.

* * * * * * *

IV. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:

A. BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE:

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Army Regulation 40–225 dated 21 November 1944 and ATC Memorandum No. 25–11, dated 18 May 1945, the Air Transport Command is responsible for compliance with the requirements of the United States Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine regarding the importation of plants, plant products, fresh fruits, and vegetables into the United States and its possessions by aircraft under control of this command.

2. In order to control effectively this type of traffic, no plant or *unprocessed* plant product will be carried by any Air Transport Command airplane or passenger into the United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or Alaska, or from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or Alaska to the mainland of the United States unless a permit, certificate, or other form of permission, is secured from the Department of Agriculture in advance. Should circumstances preclude the issuance of a permit abroad, all articles covered by these restrictions will be reported to officials of the Department of Agriculture at the port of first arrival with the request that entry be granted. This restriction applies to large quantities or small, even a single fruit, vegetable, or plant.

3. It shall be the responsibility of the Traffic Officers at the port of first arrival to notify inspectors of the Department of Agriculture of the arrival of all planes from points outside the United States. Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture shall be authorized to board and inspect such planes immediately after the passengers alight and baggage has been removed, for the purpose of deter-

mining whether any plants or unprocessed plant products remain on board, or whether insect pests are present as stowaways. They shall be allowed to open and examine any baggage which they have cause to believe contains any plants or unprocessed plant products prohibited or restricted entry into the United States regardless of whether such baggage has been preexamined as provided in pages 47–63 of AG 524 (13 August 1945) OB-S-D M and supersessions thereof.

By Command of Lieutenant General George:

William F. McKee,
Brigadier General, G. S. C., Chief of Staff.

Officials:
Henry A. Beasley,
Lieutenant Colonel, A. G. D., Adjutant General.

General Order No. 243

Navy Department,
Washington, D. C., 18 October 1946.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

1. General Order No. 162 is hereby canceled.

2. The entry into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and the movement from Hawaii and Puerto Rico to the continental United States, of certain foreign or Hawaiian and Puerto Rican fruits, vegetables, plants, and plant products is prohibited by regulations issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture. These regulations are designed to reduce or eliminate the danger of introduction and spread of destructive insect pests and plant diseases.

3. The regulations governing importation apply to small quantities as well as large, even to one fruit, vegetable, or plant, whether actually landed or not.

4. In order that plant quarantine regulations of the Department of Agriculture may be fully complied with and no prohibited or infested articles brought into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, on board naval vessels or aircraft, inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized, immediately upon arrival, to board naval vessels or aircraft to determine whether unauthorized plant material is present.

5. It is directed that when inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine board naval vessels, or aircraft, the commanding officer thereof shall permit and afford full facilities for a thorough examination of the vessel or aircraft and all persons thereon, including their personal effects. Such examinations shall be subject to all restrictions necessary to preserve the security of classified matter.

6. Commandants of naval districts shall maintain liaison with local representatives of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture and cooperate to carry out the provisions of this order. Inspectors of that bureau shall be notified in advance, insofar as it may be practicable, of the arrival of any naval vessel or aircraft under the purview of this order. Offices of that bureau are located at or near all principal ports and airports of entry in the United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

James Forrestal,
Secretary of the Navy.

FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION

December 30, 1946.

The Air Coordinating Committee was established by Executive Order No. 9781 issued September 19, 1946. It is composed of one representative from each of the following agencies: the State, War, Post Office, Navy, and Commerce Departments and the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Executive order provides for a nonvoting Committee representative from the Bureau of the Budget and for participation, including participation in voting, by a representative of any agency not named above in connection with such aviation matters as are of substantial interest to that agency.

This "Committee shall examine aviation problems and developments affecting more than one participating agency; develop and recommend integrated policies

to be carried out and actions to be taken by the participating agencies or by any other Government agency charged with responsibility in the aviation field; and to the extent permitted by law, coordinate the aviation activities of such agencies except activities relating to the exercise of quasi judicial functions.

"The Committee shall consult with Federal interagency boards and committees concerned in any manner with aviation activities; and consult with the representatives of the United States to the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization or to the permanent successor thereof and recommend to the Department of State general policy directives and instructions for the guidance of the said representatives." (From pars. 2 and 3 of Executive Order 9781.)

The Air Coordinating Committee has organized several subcommittees to study various phases of the problems coming before it. Among these is the Subcommittee on the Facilitation of International Civil Aviation. Assistant Secretary of Commerce, William A. M. Burden, is chairman. On November 14, 1946, Mr. Burden appointed Mr. E. R. Sasscer, In Charge, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, as a member of this Subcommittee and Mr. H. S. Dean, Assistant Leader of the same Division, as alternate.

B. E. P. Q. 545,
(Superseding Supplements Nos. 2 and 3 of B. E. P. Q. 445).

JANUARY 15, 1946.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF BRITISH HONDURAS

This digest of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of British Honduras has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original Ordinances and Orders concerned as they apply to products from the United States, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture of the Colony.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, nor is it to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original Ordinances and Orders should be consulted for the exact texts.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF BRITISH HONDURAS

BASIC LEGISLATION

(The Plant Protection Ordinance, 1941, No. 15 of 1941)

This ordinance authorizes the Governor in Council to make regulations prohibiting, restricting, regulating, or prescribing the conditions of importation into the Colony of plants and parts thereof, vegetables or animal organisms, their containers or wrappers, or any other article or agent believed to be inimical to the growth of plants.

(Statutory Rules and Orders No. 56 of 1943, September 1, 1943, which revoke proclamation No. 10 of February 12, 1938.)

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations the expression "an Agricultural Officer" includes an officer of the Agricultural or Customs Department deputed in writing by the agricultural officer.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of these regulations, no person shall import the following:

(a) Citrus plants (*Citrus* spp.).

(b) Coconut plants (*Cocos nucifera* L.).

(c) Fruits or vegetables, except fruits and vegetables imported direct from the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, Ireland, United Kingdom or, provided a certificate of introduction is granted by an agricultural officer after inspection, from Jamaica. (Subject to prescribed conditions importations of specified vegetables are also authorized from Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador.)

(d) Tobacco seed (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.), cotton plants (*Gossypium* spp.) or sugarcane plants (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) except under a license issued by the agricultural officer.

(e) Banana plants or any plant of any other species of *Musa* from the West Indian Islands, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, South America, the Canary Islands, or West Africa.

(f) Earth or soil of any description or any living plant not specifically mentioned in these regulations or any package used in connection with any such living plant, except when a certificate of introduction is granted by an agricultural officer.

DISINFECTION MAY BE REQUIRED

3. The officer issuing any certificate of introduction or license under these regulations may attach thereto such conditions as to disinfection as he may consider necessary.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

4. The regulations cited in the preceding paragraphs do not apply to the following articles, the importation of which is not restricted:

Plants, fruits, and vegetables imported by the agricultural officer for scientific propagation purposes or for experimental purposes.

Bananas, green (*Musa* spp.).

Canned or processed vegetables.

Dried, canned, candied, or other processed fruit.

Dried beans and peas and grains.

Onions (*Allium cepa* L.).

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.).

Nuts.

Vegetable seeds.

B. E. P. Q. 484, Revised.

FEBRUARY 8, 1946.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Bolivia has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a translation of Supreme Decree of January 13, 1943, creating and regulating the Bolivian Plant Sanitation Service (Servicio de Sanitaria Vegetal), and reviewed by the Director General of Rural Economy (Direccion General de Economia Rural) of Bolivia.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original decree should be consulted for the exact text.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Supreme Decree No. 08 of January 13, 1943, establishes and regulates the Plant Sanitation Service (Servicio de Sanitaria Vegetal), and revokes the Plant Protection Service regulations in Supreme Decrees of February 26 and May 27, 1937, as well as all other regulations contrary to the objectives of the new decree. The Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Colonization (Ministro de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Colonizacion) is entrusted with its enforcement.

This decree is divided into eight chapters covering import regulations for foreign products, domestic phytosanitary regulations, and other domestic regulations, but only those regulations applicable to export certification of plants and plant products in foreign countries, are included in this summary .

INTRODUCTION

The phytosanitary regulations of Bolivia cover plants and parts thereof including cuttings, seeds, fruits, tubers, buds, rhizomes, bulbs, runners, etc.

SUMMARY

General Entry Requirements

1. Shipments of plants, cuttings, seeds, fruits, tubers, buds, rhizomes, bulbs, runners, etc. must comply with the following:

(a) A phytosanitary certificate (State or Federal) must accompany all importations, except for small consignments by mail or baggage. (See pars. 5 and 11.)

(b) Import permits are required to effect release of importations. (See par. 4.)

(c) Consular visas are required. (See pars. 5 and 8.)

(d) Ports of entry are restricted, but are not listed. (See par. 6.)

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

2. The importation of the following articles is prohibited, except by official institutions or by special Ministerial authorization: (See pars. 16 and 17.)

(a) Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), clover (*Trifolium* spp.), or seed of any kind containing more than 200 grams of dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) per kilogram.

(b) Apples and pears found infested with the San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.).

(c) Citrus (*Citrus* spp.) found infested with *Pseudococcus citri* (Risso), *Icerya purchasi* Mask., *Lepidosaphes beckii* (Newm.), *Chrysomphalus aonidum* Linn., and *Aonidiella aurantii* (Mask.).

(d) Cottonseed (*Gossypium* spp.) intended for planting purposes.

(e) Live plants, buds, and cuttings.

(f) Plants and parts thereof that carry dangerous insect pests. (See pars. 14 and 15.)

(g) Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) for cultivation or propagation.

(h) Sugarcane stalks or cuttings (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) for planting purposes.

(i) Wheat (*Triticum* spp.), oat (*Avena* spp.), and barley (*Hordeum* spp.) seed intended for planting.

(j) Rooted grapevines (*Vitis* spp.).

(k) Parasitic insects and fungi for biological control, except solely by the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal. (See par. 18.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

3. Plants and parts thereof, other than prohibited articles, are subject to inspection, treatment, and destruction or return to country of origin.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Import Permit Required

4. The introduction into the country of plants or parts of same (plants, cuttings, seeds, fruits, tubers, buds, bulbs, rhizomes, runners, etc.) will require special au-

thorization issued by the Departmento de Sanidad Vegetal (Department of Plant Sanitation) of the Direccion General de Agricultura (Office of the Director General of Agriculture). The written application must include the following data:

(a) Name and address of importer, destination of importation, name and kind of product, country of origin, port of entry, purpose of importation, name and address of exporter, and date products were last inspected.

(b) Certificate granted by the official plant sanitation inspector certifying that the exported products are free of insects and diseases disastrous to agriculture.

Phytosanitary Certificate Required

5. The application for a permit shall be presented in duplicate on regulation forms in compliance with the law of April 22, 1941, and shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin, and visaed by the Bolivian Consul.

Ports of Entry

6. The importation of plants and parts thereof will be permitted only through ports of entry where border plant quarantine service is maintained.

Consul Visas Required

7. Bolivian Consuls in foreign countries will not visa invoices for plants without first having determined that the shipments comply with the requirements contemplated by the Bolivian plant sanitation legislation.

8. In addition to whatever subsequent measures the Ministerio de Agricultura (Ministry of Agriculture) may prescribe, Bolivian Consuls are required to observe the following:

(a) To require a phytosanitary certificate of the country of origin, without which no invoice can be visaed. It shall be the personal responsibility of the Consul to assure that a phytosanitary certificate is authentic.

(b) To waive the certificate requirements to which reference is made in the previous paragraph, when the products are intended for food, manufacturing, or medicinal purposes.

(c) To establish that the products for exportation are to enter the country through custom offices where plant quarantine sanitation service is maintained, as required in paragraph 6.

(d) To determine if the plants or parts thereof are included in the prohibited list established by these regulations.

Notice of Arrival

9. For purposes of these regulations, the Ministerio de Hacienda (Ministry of Finance), through its Customs or customhouse posts, will immediately notify the plant sanitation service branch with jurisdiction in the port of entry concerned, of the arrival of any kind of plants from a foreign country.

Equal notification shall be made by the Ministerio de Obras Publicas y Communicaciones (Ministry of Public Works and Communications) through the Direccion General de Correos y Telegrafos (Office of the Director General of Postal and Telegraph Service) in case of the arrival of any plant material by parcel post.

Release of Importations

10. In no case shall the authorities referred to in the second part of paragraph 9 above permit the release of plants and parts thereof under personal responsibility without the respective authorization of an inspector of the plant sanitation service. This authorization may be obtained upon request of the importer or his agent, who must provide the office of the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal (Plant Sanitation Service) with the following:

(a) Phytosanitary certificate of country of origin visaed by the Bolivian Consul;

(b) Complete information covering the products for release.

Certificate Requirements Waived for Mail and Miscellaneous Importations

11. The phytosanitary certificate may be dispensed with in the case of small consignments of plants or parts thereof imported by mail, or brought in baggage

of passengers arriving from foreign countries. The release of such articles, however, will not be permitted until they have been examined by the plant sanitation service.

Passengers arriving from foreign countries, who bring consignments of plants or parts thereof, shall declare them before Customs authorities for plant sanitation inspection.

In case of concealments or false declarations the offending parties shall be subject to confiscation of the products, aside from other penalties prescribed by law.

Quarantine of Suspected Plant Material

12. The plants and parts thereof arriving from suspected regions or countries, or whose inspection service is deemed perfunctory, will be planted under quarantine in an official establishment or place that offers the necessary guarantees, in the judgment of the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal (Plant Sanitation Service), to faithfully maintain them under supervision, and from which place they cannot be released without previous authorization.

Treatment of Infested Importations

13. In case imported plants are found infested with pests or diseases that endanger the good state of the same species of plants in the country, the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal (Plant Sanitation Service) will adopt one or the other of the following measures:

(a) Disinfection within 15 days;

(b) Quarantine the suspected importations;

(c) Return to the country of origin, or incineration of the products concerned in the presence of the interested party or competent official authority.

The expenses of treatment or other disposal shall be made at the cost and risk of the interested party without liability to the state.

Importations by Official Organizations

14. Plants or parts thereof that consist of hosts of diseases or insects qualified by the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal (Plant Sanitation Service) as "plagues of agriculture," shall not be imported except by official institutions.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

List of Prohibited Insects and Diseases

15. The following are declared agricultural pests:

(a) *Insects:*

Acromyrmex lundi Guer., a leaf-cutting ant.
Anastrepha fraterculus (Wied.), fruitfly.
Aonidiella (*Chrysomphalus*) *aurantii* (Mask.), California red scale.
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., San Jose scale.
Aspidiotus hederae (Vall.), ivy or oleander scale.
Atta sexdens L., a leaf-cutting ant.
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.), Mediterranean fruitfly.
Chrysomphalus aonidum Linn., Florida red scale.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Morg.), dictyospermum scale.
Diatraea saccharalis (F), sugarcane borer.
Eriosoma lanigerum (Hausm.), woolly apple aphid.
Icerya purchasi Mask., cottony-cushion scale.
Lepidosaphes beckii (Newm.), purple scale.
Paratetranychus pilosus (C. & F.), European red mite.
Pectinophora gossypiella (Saund.), pink bollworm.
Pseudaulacaspis (*Diaspis*) *pentagona* (Targ.), white peach scale.
Saissetia oleae (Bern.), black scale.
Sitophilus (*Calandra*) *granarius* Linn., granary weevil.

(b) *Diseases:*

Agrobacterium (*Phytomonas*) *tumefaciens* (E. F. Sm. & Towns.) Conn, crown gall.
Cladosporium carpophilum Thuem., peach scab.

Phytophthora infestans (Mont.) De By., late blight of potatoes.
Plasmopora viticola (Berk. & Curt.) Berl. & De Toni, downy mildew of grape.
Puccinia graminis tritici Eriks. & Henn., black stem rot.
Rhizoctonia solani Kuhn, potato stem rot.
Sphaerotheca pannosa (Wallr.) Lev., powdery mildew of rose.
Taphrina deformans (Berk.) Tul., peach leaf curl.
Tilletia foetida (Wallr.) Livo =*T. levis*, bunt.
Tilletia caries (D. C.) Tul. =*T. tritici*, bunt.
Ustilago tritici (Pers.) Rostr., loose smut.
Venturia inaequalis (Cke.) Wint., apple scab.
Venturia pyrina Aderh., pear scab.

The above list of enumerated pests and diseases is not complete, consequently, others may be given the same disposition.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

16. The importation of the following products is prohibited:

(a) Apples and pears found infested with the San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.);
(b) Citrus (*Citrus* spp.) found infested with the citrus mealybug (*Pseudococcus citri* (Risso)), cottony-cushion scale (*Icerya purchasi* Mask.), purple scale (*Lepidosaphes beckii* (Newm.)), Florida red scale (*Chrysomphalus aonidum* Linn.), and California red scale (*Aonidiella aurantii* (Mask.));
(c) Cottonseed (*Gossypium* spp.) especially intended for planting;
(d) Live plants, including buds and cuttings, but not including bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, runners, etc.;[12]
(e) Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) for cultivation or propagation;[12]
(f) Rooted grapevines (*Vitis* spp.) which may transmit the grape phylloxera (*Phylloxera vitifoliae* (Fitch));
(g) Seed of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), clover (*Trifolium* spp.), and others, regardless of kind, that contain more than 200 grams of dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) per kilogram;
(h) Seeds of wheat (*Triticum* spp.), oats (*Avena* spp.), and barley (*Hordeum* spp.) intended for planting;
(i) Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) stalks, especially intended for planting.

PROHIBITED PRODUCTS ADMITTED UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

17. The products cited in paragraph 16 above may be introduced only if specifically authorized by the Ministerio de Agricultura (Ministry of Agriculture).

IMPORTATION OF PARASITIC INSECTS AND FUNGI RESTRICTED

18. The importation of beneficial parasitic insects and fungi for the biological control of agricultural pests and diseases will be effected solely through the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal (Plant Sanitation Service) of the Direccion General de Agricultura (Office of the Director General of Agriculture).

B. E. P. Q. 519, Supplement No. 2.

FEBRUARY 8, 1946.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CUBA

RESTRICTIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES

According to Decree No. 3495, published in the Official Gazette of November 25, 1945, and effective January 1, 1946, regulations governing the importation of seed potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) into Cuba (see B. E. P. Q. 519, p. 11) have been amended to read as follows: (From Foreign Tariffs and Trade Controls of the United States Department of Commerce for week ending January 21, 1946.)

[12] From information furnished by the State Department in a communication dated January 7, 1945, explaining an order of the Ministry of Agriculture, effective January 1, 1946.

Import Permit Required

1. Importers desiring to import whole potatoes into Cuba for use as seed are required to obtain a permit from the Ministry of Agriculture. The petition must state the quantity and variety of potatoes and the ports of shipment and destination. The seed potatoes may be imported through the Customs only with the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Seed potatoes may be imported only by foodstuffs importers who have been established for at least one year, corporations, co-operatives, or associations acting for growers; or by growers; or by growers for their own use or for the use of their own employees.

Authorized Ports of Entry

2. Seed potatoes may be imported into Cuba only through the ports of Havana, Cardenas, Matanzas, Caibarian, Nuevitas, Gibara, and Santiago de Cuba.

Varietal, Phytosanitary Certificate and Marking Requirements

3. (a) Seed potatoes may be imported only from the United States and Canada.

(b) The only varieties which may be imported are Red Bliss Triumph, Pontiac, White Bliss Triumph, Irish Cobbler, Green Mountain, Katahdin, Sabago, Houma, Earline, and Chippewa.

(c) Imports of seed potatoes must be accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by the Federal or State inspector or by a Growers' Association attached to any agricultural college. The certificate shall show the percentage of diseases noted by the inspector during his first and second field inspection trips and those noted at the time of packing and shipping. The time elapsed since harvesting must also be shown. This document must be certified by a notary public and by a Cuban Consulate located in the country of origin.

(d) Every container of seed potatoes must bear an official card stating the source, number of the above-mentioned inspection certificate, name of the grower, net weight of the contents, and the number of days of germinative inactivity, or the date of harvesting.

Avery S. Hoyt,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 547 (Superseding B. E. P. Q. 355, Revised).

March 21, 1946.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

This revised summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Jamaica, British West Indies, has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification, of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from Bulletin No. 33 entitled "A Summary of the Legislation of Jamaica Relating to Agriculture and Forestry," issued by the Department of Science and Agriculture, Jamaica, in 1944, and was reviewed by the Plant Pathologist of that country.

The information included in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but is not intended to be used independently of nor as a substitute for the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original orders and proclamations should be consulted for the exact texts.

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES[13]

BASIC LEGISLATION

"Cap. 350, The Protection from Disease (Plants) Law 1925," empowers the Governor to promulgate orders prohibiting or regulating the importation of plants, articles, or things likely to be the means of introducing or spreading plant disease in the Island.

Law 34 of 1939 (The Customs Law, 1939) section 38, empowers the Governor to prohibit or regulate the importation of goods by proclamation. Section 39 of this law, which is subject to amendment by proclamation under section 38, describes the goods the importation of which is prohibited.

SUMMARY

General Entry Requirements

Shipments of fruits and vegetables (except onions, seeds, and dried products which require no certification) must be accompanied by a Federal phytosanitary certificate. (See pars. 3 and 7.)

Import permits must be obtained in advance for importations of bees, honey, cottonseed, plants and parts of plants (except seeds) for propagation, and agricultural tools. (See pars. 2, 5, and 8.)

Importation Prohibited

1. The importation of the following articles is prohibited by the laws cited:

(a) Citrus crates used as containers for bottles or other merchandise. (Proclamation of December 18, 1939.)

(b) Citrus (*Citrus* spp.) plants, buds, or grafts, except by the Director of Agriculture. (Orders of June 18, 1925, and December 5, 1933. Cap. 350.)

(c) Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) beans or ground coffee, roasted or unroasted, except roasted coffee by a permit from the Collector General. (Proclamation of December 18, 1941.)

(d) Copra. (Law 34 of 1939, sec. 39 (xiv) August 7, 1939.)

(e) Cornmeal. (Proclamation of August 15, 1939.)

(f) Earth or soil. (Proclamation of April 3, 1917.)

Importation Conditionally Prohibited

BEES AND HONEY

2. The importation of bees, honey, or beekeeper's stock is prohibited without a written permit from the Director of Agriculture. (Cap. 345, The Bees Importation, Protection and Transportation Law and Proclamation of March 12, 1942.)

CITRUS FRUIT

3. The importation is prohibited of citrus fruit (*Citrus* spp.) or any parts thereof, fresh or dried, except candied fruit or marmalade, canned citrus or citrus juice and also citrus fruit for the United States bases, imported from the United States of America and certified free from disease and as coming from an area free of citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge) or the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* (Wied.)). (Proclamation of August 21, 1941, as amended by Proclamation of August 11, 1942.)

COCONUTS

4. The importation of unhusked coconuts (*Cocos nucifera* L.) is prohibited, except under a permit from the Director of Agriculture, on account of scale insects, including the coconut scale (*Aspidiotus destructor* Sign.). (Proclamation of May 21, 1945.)

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[13] This summary omits certain import restrictions of Jamaica which are not applicable to importations of plants or plant products from the United States.

COTTON

5. Importations of cottonseed (*Gossypium* spp.) or any part of the cotton plant are prohibited from any country except by permit from the Director of Agriculture and according to rules which prohibit any consignment of cottonseed over 1 ton and require imported seed to be treated against the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.) in particular, as follows:

(a) All imported cottonseed shall be placed in the fumigation chamber immediately on landing and shall not be removed therefrom until it has been fumigated for a period of 1 hour with hydrocyanic acid gas at a concentration of 1 ounce of cyanide for every 300 cubic feet of space.

(b) All cottonseed before planting shall be immersed for not less than 3 minutes in concentrated sulfuric acid or treated with fungicide approved by the Director of Agriculture. (Proclamation No. 34 of June 15, 1942.)

FODDER OR LITTER

6. Importations of fodder or litter are prohibited, except from the United States of America, Canada, and Great Britain. A certificate of freedom from hoof-and-mouth disease is required with importations from Great Britain. (Order of September 19, 1942, as amended January 29, February 8, and April 3, 1943.)

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

7. The importation of fruits and vegetables (except dried fruits and vegetables, seeds, and onions) is prohibited from all countries, except the United States of America, Canada, the Bahamas, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, whence, however, such importations must be accompanied by a certificate of freedom from pests and diseases, and a certificate that the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* (Wied.)) and, in the case of potatoes for seed or consumption, potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) do not exist in the country of origin. Importers of fruits and vegetables must give notice of arrival of shipments, the produce shall be subject to inspection, and if infected with pest or disease, may be treated to destroy such, or be destroyed. (Proclamation of January 13, 1934, as amended on January 22, 1936, and by a proclamation pending promulgation.) [14]

PLANTS AND TOOLS

8. The importation of plants and tools from countries other than the United Kingdom are permitted entry only at the port of Kingston after a written permit has been granted by the Director of Agriculture previous to importation, the permit to take the form of a label, to be forwarded by the importer to the supplier, who must attach it to the package containing the plants, etc. These must be consigned to the Director of Agriculture and are subject to inspection on arrival, and to such fumigation and disinfection as may be considered necessary, and may be destroyed if necessary to prevent the spread of pests or diseases, without compensation. Any articles imported contrary to the above provisions may be destroyed by officers of the Customs or Post Office. (Order of June 4, 1929, under Cap. 350, as amended by the Order of April 26, 1930.)

SEED POTATOES

9. Importations of seed potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) are prohibited from all countries, except by the Jamaica Agricultural Society and Marketing Department, on account of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) and late blight (*Phytophthora infestans* (Mont.) De By.). (Proclamation and Order of February 10, 1939.)

SISAL FIBER

10. Importations of sisal fiber are prohibited from all countries, except under permit from the Collector General (law 34 of 1939, sec. 39 (xxv), dated August 7, 1939, as amended by Proclamation dated August 21, 1941).

[14] From information furnished by E. B. Martyn, Plant Pathologist of Jamaica, on November 26, 1945.

B. E. P. Q. 375, Second Revision.

April 19, 1946.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF EGYPT

This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Egypt has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, in part from translations of the original laws and orders, and in part it is adapted from the summary and statements of the general conditions applying to the importation of plants and plant products into Egypt prepared by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture. It was reviewed by that Ministry.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be intepreted as legally authoritative. The original laws and orders should be consulted for the exact texts.

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF EGYPT

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law No. 1 of January 1916, as amended, on the protection of plants proceeding from foreign countries.

INTRODUCTION

The Egyptian plant quarantine regulations, administered by the Crop Protection Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, regulate the entry of plants, parts of plants, fruits (fresh or dried), vegetables, seeds, bulbs, tubers, corms, rhizomes, molds, bacteria, fungi, living stages of insects, bird-lime, peat, and containers used for the transportation of prohibited products.

SUMMARY

General Entry Requirements

1. General requirements for importations of plants and parts thereof, including seeds, fruits, vegetables, bulbs, etc., are as follows:

(a) A phytosanitary certificate (Federal). (See par. 5.)

(b) Import permit required in advance of exportation for products of 43 plant families listed in paragraph 4. (See par. 4.)

Authorized ports of entry: Alexandria only for nursery stock, and Alexandria, Port-Said, and Suez for fruits, vegetables, and seeds requiring fumigation. Other ports of the Kingdom are authorized for fruits, vegetables, and seeds not requiring fumigation. (See par. 9.)

Importation Prohibited

2. Importation into Egypt is prohibited of the following (by Law No. 1 of January 4, 1916, except as noted): (See par. 11.)

(a) Bird-lime in all forms (law No. 13 of April 14, 1922).

(b) Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) plants, ginned or unginned cotton, cottonseed, or cotton stems (except as provided in par. 3c).

(c) Cultures of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants.

(d) Grapevine leaves (*Vitis* spp.) whether imported as merchandise or used as packing material.

(e) Living insects, their eggs, larvae, pupae, and nymphs.

(f) Okra (*Hibiscus esculentus* L.) and Ambari hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus* L.) plants, parts of plants, fruits, and seeds (law No. 96 of June 18, 1931).

(g) Plants and parts of plants (including fruits and vegetables, onions, potatoes, etc.) if declared infested at port of entry with the insects or diseases listed in paragraph 26 (law of May 5, 1940).

(h) Tobacco seed (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) (law No. 73 of July 3, 1933).
(i) Used containers (bags, boxes, cases, etc.) previously used for the transportation of prohibited articles (law No. 96 of June 18, 1931).

Importation Restricted

3. If the importation of the following materials is not in accordance with an authorization granted by the Ministry of Agriculture (see par. 5), and it is not in conformity with the provisions of that authorization, its importation is prohibited:[15]

(a) Banana plants (Musa spp.). (See par. 12.)
(b) Bulbs, tubers, corms, rhizomes, flowers, etc. (See par. 17.)
(c) Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) samples for commercial purposes, cotton-wool, and kapok, cotton beddings, and cotton and cottonseed transit by air. (See pars. 13 to 16.)
(d) Date palms (*Phoenix* spp.). (See par. 12.)
(e) Fruits (fresh or dried) and vegetables infested with insects listed in paragraph 27 will be fumigated upon their importation. (See pars. 7, 26, and 27.)
(f) Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) seeds must be rendered unviable before importation. (See par. 18.)
(g) Honeybees (*Apis mellifera* L.). (See par. 19.)
(h) Mango (*mangifera indica* L.) fruits and seeds. (See par. 20.)
(i) Molds, heather or heath (Terre de bruyere). (See par. 21.)
(j) Peat. (See par. 22.)
(k) Plant products must be free of insects and diseases listed in paragraph 26, and be fumigated if infested with insects listed in paragraph 27.
(l) Plants for propagation (except seeds) must be fumigated upon importation. (See pars. 6 and 23.)
(m) Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) must be free of pests and diseases listed in paragraph 26.
(n) Seeds require fumigation upon arrival if infested with insects listed in paragraph 27.
(o) Silk worm eggs. (See par. 24.)
(p) Sugarcane cuttings (*Saccharum officinarum* L.). (See par. 25.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER LAW NO. 1 OF JANUARY 4, 1916, AS AMENDED

Import Permit Required in Advance

(Law of May 5, 1940)

4. A request for import license should be made to the Section of Plant Protection of Cairo or to any of its branches at ports of entry before order is placed abroad for fruits, plants, and parts thereof of the following:

Amaryllidaceae.
Anacardiaceae.
Annonaceae.
Betulaceae (Cupuliferae).
Bignoniaceae.
Bromeliaceae.
Cactaceae.
Caricaceae.
Compositae.
Convolvulaceae.
Cornaceae.
Cruciferae.
Curcurbitaceae.
Ebenaceae.
Euphorbiaceae.
Fagaceae (Cupuliferae).
Gramineae.
Juglandaceae.
Lauraceae.
Leguminosae.
Liliaceae.
Linaceae.
Moraceae.
Musaceae.
Myristicaceae.
Myrtaceae.
Oleaceae.
Palmaceae.
Pandanaceae.
Pedaliaceae.
Pinaceae (Conifereae).
Punicaceae.
Rhamnaceae.
Rosaceae.
Rubiaceae.
Rutaceae.
Salicaceae.
Solanaceae.
Texaceae (Conifereae).
Tiliaceae.
Ulmaceae.
Vitaceae.
Zingiberaceae.

Request for import license should indicate the kinds and the quantities of fruits and plants and parts thereof, the country of origin and shipping port.

Phytosanitary Certificate Required[16]

5. Each consignment of plants or parts thereof, fruits, vegetables, and seeds should be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized official of the government of the country of origin, as follows:

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[15] See par. 26 for list of prohibited insects and diseases, and par. 27 for list for which fumigation will be required.
[16] Indicated by the Crop Protection Section of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture for the guidance of exporters of products to Egypt.

(a) Fruits, Vegetables and Seeds: The certificate must affirm the freedom of the shipment from injurious insects and plant diseases and indicate its actual origin and locality where grown.

(b) Nursery Stock: The certificate should state that the plants had not been grown in an area infested with an injurious agricultural disease and that they have been duly inspected by a responsible expert and found free from disease. In addition, there should be a list of all the *kinds* of plants the importation of which had been authorized according to the importer's application for permit. Should other kinds of plants be included, the entire shipment may be re-exported or destroyed without compensation to the owner. If the number of plants imported exceeds that which was authorized, the consignee should return the excess at his own expense; otherwise, the extra plants may have to be destroyed without right of indemnity.

Fumigation of Plants Required

6. Living plants not provided for in the preceding articles, including stems, bulbs, and all other parts of plants capable of propagation, except seeds, shall be fumigated on importation into Egypt at the expense of the consignee.

Exceptionally, plants arriving by parcel post are fumigated at the expense of the Ministry.

Fumigation Required of Infected Fruits, Vegetables, and Seeds

7. Fruits, vegetables, and seeds reaching the customs and found, upon inspection by agents of the Ministry, to be infected with diseases or fungi which are subject to an order to that effect by the Ministry, shall likewise be subject to fumigation. (See pars. 26 and 27.)

Furthermore, the Ministry, by an order, may declare particular countries to be infected with diseases or fungi forming the object of an order provided for in the preceding paragraph, specifying the fruits, vegetables, and seeds capable of introducing the said diseases or fungi into Egypt. In such case, the fruits, vegetables, and seeds thus indicated, originating in the said countries, or of unknown origin, shall be subjected to fumigation without the necessity of determining that they are infected.

Note: If a consignment is found to be infected with a disease or pest susceptible of an effective disinfection, that treatment will be applied at the importer's expense. In the contrary case the importer must re-export the shipment within 15 days from the date of inspection; if not exported at the expiration of that period, it may be destroyed without right of indemnity to the owner.[17]

Packing of Imported Plant Material

8. The packing of plants, fruits, vegetables, and seeds proceeding from foreign countries and subject to fumigation, shall be of such a character as to facilitate their inspection and, if deemed necessary, their fumigation. In default of this, the package will be opened at the risk of the consignee.

Note: Plants and parts thereof should be free from sand or soil. They may be packed in peat, sphagnum or Polypodium (Osmundine). The use of branches, leaves or other parts of plants, either dried or fresh, as packing is strictly prohibited. The Ministry of Agriculture reserves the right to exempt from this restriction certain plants which, according to its knowledge and belief, cannot easily be imported without either around their roots.

No package shall exceed 75 cm. x 1½ meters, the contents being packed in such a manner as to facilitate their inspection and treatment. Each kind of plant should be packed separately.[18]

Authorized Ports of Entry

9. Plants, fruits, vegetables, and seeds subject to fumigation arriving at a port not equipped for that work, or possessing equipment of insufficient size, shall be reshipped by sea, at the expense of the consignee, to any of the following ports: Alexandria, Port-Said, or Suez.

Note: Plants and parts thereof which may be imported only under special permit should be imported through the custom-house or parcel office at Alexandria.

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[17] See footnote 16.
[18] See footnote 16.

If offered for entry at any other port, they should be shipped immediately by sea to Alexandria at the expense of the importer.[19]

PROHIBITED SHIPMENTS RETURNED OR DESTROYED

10. Packages from foreign countries whose importation is prohibited by the preceding provisions shall be reexported within 15 days; if at the expiration of that period reexportation has not been effected, they shall be destroyed, and their owners shall have no claim to indemnity.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES EXCEPTED

11. The provisions of the present law shall not be applicable to plants, insects, or other articles imported by the Ministry of Agriculture for scientific purposes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF ENTRY[20]

12. Banana plants (*Musa* spp.) and date palms (*Phoenix* spp.):

(a) Authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture in advance.

(b) Official phytosanitary certificate from country of origin declaring freedom from injurious insects and plant diseases.

(c) Inspection on arrival and fumigation before entry.

(d) Inspection of the plants in the field for one year from date of planting. If, during that period, an injurious insect or disease makes its appearance on same, they shall be liable to destruction without compensation.

13. Cotton samples for commercial purposes:

(a) Should be well-ginned cotton entirely free from cottonseed or any foreign matter.

(b) No sample should exceed 2 kg. and postal samples without value not to exceed 350 g. each.

(c) Should be addressed to the consignee c/o The Plant Quarantine Office, Ministry of Agriculture, at the port of destination.

(d) When a sample is received by any Plant Quarantine Office, the consignee will be notified. Samples not claimed within 15 days will be destroyed without compensation.

(e) The samples will be disinfected with carbon disulphide for 24 hours before entry.

Note: The entry of samples of unginned cotton and cottonseed is prohibited, however small the samples may be.

14. Cotton-wool (manufactured) and kapok: Admitted without fumigation.

15. Cotton beddings: Including mattresses, bedcovers, cushions, furniture containing unmanufactured cotton:

(a) Disinfection at the port of entry in the steam sterilizers of the quarantine authority, at owner's expense and risk, at 120° C. for at least 2 hours.

(b) If accompanied by an official certificate affirming disinfection at the port of export in a steam sterilizer under pressure not more than one month previous to arrival at the port of entry, they will be exempted from treatment.

(c) This arrangement can be canceled at any time by the Ministry.

16. Cotton and cottonseed: Permits for transit by air may be issued for the transit of cotton and cottonseed by air mail under the following restrictions:

(a) Containers to be any metal boxes, soldered, and on no account to be opened in Egyptian territory.

(b) Transfer should take place only by airplanes in the same hangar (airdrome).

(c) Transit is limited to airplanes alone.

(d) Consignments must not be kept in Egyptian territory more than 15 days; they must be under the control of both the Ministry and the Customs while in Egypt. The Customs shall record the date of arrival, number of consignments, date of re-exportation (exit), and the number of consignments transferred to another airplane. A copy of this information will be forwarded to the Plant Quarantine officials at the same Customs office.

Violation of any of these restrictions involves the immediate destruction of the respective consignment.

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[19] See footnote 16.

[20] See also pars. 26 and 27 for lists of insects and diseases prohibited entry, and those for which fumigation is required.

17. Flowers, bulbs, tubers, corms, rhizomes:
(a) Authorization in advance.
(b) Certificate of freedom from the lesser and greater bulb flies (*Eumerus strigatus* (Fall.) and (*Lampetia* (*Merodon*) *equestris* (F.)).
(c) Inspection on arrival.
(d) Fumigation before entry.
18. Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), common, seeds of:
(a) Authorization in advance.
(b) Certificate from country of origin declaring that the seeds have been sufficiently roasted to destroy their germinability. (Decree-Law No. 95 of June 18, 1931.)
19. Honeybees:
(a) Authorization in advance.
(b) Varieties admitted into Egypt: Italian, Caucasian, and Carniolan.
(c) They should be shipped direct from native country, i. e., Italian from Italy, Caucasian from Russia, Carniolan from Yugoslavia, Austria, and Hungary.
(d) Beehives should be free from natural or artificial combs and honey.
(e) Each consignment should be accompanied by an official certificate specifying the kind of bees, and declaring that the apiary from which the bees were taken was free from disease.
(f) The only authorized port of entry is Alexandria.
(g) Inspection on arrival.
20. Mango (*Mangifera indica* L.), fruits and seeds:
(a) Authorization in advance.
(b) Official phytosanitary certificate declaring freedom of consignments and their places of origin from *Dacus* spp. and *Cryptorhyncus* spp. (order of June 22, 1919).
21. Mold, heather or heath (Terre de bruyere).
(a) Must be free from sand and soil.
(b) Official certificate declaring freedom of place of origin from the grape phylloxera (*Phylloxera* (*vastatrix*) *vitifoliae* Fitch), the Argentine ant (*Iridomyrmex humilis* Mayr.), and the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.).
(c) Fumigation before entry.
22. Peat:
(a) Must be free from sand and soil.
(b) Containers used in packing must be new.
(c) Official certificate declaring freedom of country of origin from foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax.
(d) Shipments that meet those conditions will be exempt from fumigation.
23. Plants for propagation: Living plants, including stems, bulbs, tubers, etc., and all parts capable of propagation (except seeds) that are not specifically provided for:
(a) Authorization in advance. (See par. 4.)
(b) An official phytosanitary certificate declaring freedom from insect pests and plant diseases.
(c) Inspection on arrival.
(d) Fumigation before entry.
24. Silk worm eggs:
(a) Authorization in advance.
(b) Consignments should be addressed in care of the Crop Protection Section.
(c) A phytosanitary certificate should accompany each consignment, declaring the freedom of the eggs from transmissible diseases and declaring that sterile eggs and foreign matter do not exceed 5 percent of the net weight.
(d) Each box in the consignment should be checked by an expert, labeled and sealed, with a statement of the race of silk worms, the color of the cocoons and their origin, as well as the net weight.
(e) Examination of consignments at port of arrival shall be made by an expert official, who may take samples not to exceed two grams from each lot.
(f) Refusal of any consignment or part thereof may result from:
(1) Noncompliance with the above conditions;
(2) Transmissible diseases;
(3) Hatching of the eggs.
(g) Rejected consignments should be re-exported within 15 days. If the importer fails to re-export the consignment or if hatching takes place during the 15-day period, or any consignment is not cleared through the customs before the end of March, the said consignment shall be destroyed at the owner's expense without compensation.

25. Sugarcane cuttings (*Saccharum officinarum* L.).
(a) Authorization in advance.
(b) Before being packed, the cuttings should be stripped of all trash and dipped in Bordeaux mixture.
(c) Phytosanitary certificate from country of origin declaring that the Government Entomologist and Mycologist have personally examined each cane and found it free from insect pests and fungus diseases.
(d) Consignments other than postal parcels will not be admitted.

QUARANTINED INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

(Law of May 5, 1940, as amended by Orders of July 7, 1941, April 5, 1942, and June 17, 1942.)

Importation of Infested Products Prohibited

26. The following list of insects and diseases are designated as pests injurious to fruits and plants which do not submit to treatment, therefore the entry into Egypt of any plants and parts thereof, if declared by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture as affected by any of these pests, is prohibited; except fruits infested with not more than 3 percent, *Ceratitis capitata* (Wied.), the entry of which is allowed by Ministerial Decree of June 10, 1945.

INSECTS

Anarsia lineatella Zell. (peach twig borer).
Anthonomus spp. (weevils).
Araecerus fasciculatus (DeG.) (coffee-bean weevil).
Argyroploce leucotreta Meyr. (false codling moth).
Aspidiotus (rapax) camelliae Sign. (greedy scale).
Aspidiotus destructor Sign. (coconut scale).
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst. (San Jose scale).
Capnodis carbonaria (Klug) (Buprestid).
Carpocapsa pomonella (L.) (codling moth).
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.) (Mediterranean fruitfly).
Chalcophorella stigmatica (Schoenh.) (Buprestid).
Chrysomphalus personatus (Comst.) (scale).
Clysia ambiguella Hbn. (vine moth).
Cosmopolites sordidus Germ. (banana root borer).
Cynipidae.
Dacus (Chaetodacus) spp. (melon flies).
Dasyneura oenophila (Haimhoffen) (gall gnat).
Epitrix cucumeris (Harr.) (potato flea beetle).
Eumerus strigatus (Fall.) (lesser bulb fly).
Grapholitha funebrana Treit. (lesser apple worm of Europe).
Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr. (Argentine ant).
Lampetia (Merodon) equestris (f.) (bulb fly).
Laspeyresia spp.
Lecanium coryli (Linn.)= *Eulecanium capreae*?) (scale).
Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say) (Colorado potato beetle).
Lonchaea aristella Beck. (black fig fly).
Lonchaea aurea Macq. (Lonchaeid).
Myiopardalis pardalina (Big.) (a melon fly).
Orthezia insignia Dougl. (greenhouse orthezia).
Oryctes elegans Prall. (coconut beetle).
Paratetranychus simplex (Banks) (mite on dates).
Parlatoria ziziphus (Lucas) (scale).
Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae (Fitch) (grape phylloxera).
Polychrosis botrana (Schiff.) (grape berry moth of Europe).
Popillia japonica Newm. (Japanese beetle).
Pseudaulacaspis (Aulacaspis) pentagona (Targ.) (white peach scale).
Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuw.) (comstock mealybug).
Pseudococcus maritimus (Ehrh.) (grape mealybug).
Pseudococcus nipae (Mask.) (coconut mealybug).
Pseudococcus virgatus (Ckll.) (mealybug).
Pseudophilus testaceus Gahan (Cerambycid).
Pulvinaria psidii Mask. (green shield scale).

Pyrausta nubilalis (Hbn.) (European corn borer).
Rhynchites spp.
Stephanoderes (*Hypothenemus*) *hampei* (Ferr.) (coffee berry borer).
Sternochetus (*Cryptorhynchus*) *mangiferae* Fab. (mango weevil).
Trioza buxtoni Laing (a psylla).

DISEASES

Actinomyces scabies (Thax.) Guss. (common scab of potatoes).
Agrobacterium tumefaciens (E. F. Sm. & Towns.) Conn (crown gall).
Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev. (fire blight).
Bacterium (*Phytomonas*) *citri* (Hasse) Doidge (citrus canker).
Colletotrichum lagenarium (Pass.) Ell. & Hals. (anthracnose of cucurbits).
Glomerella cingulata (Ston.) Spauld & Schrenk (bitter rot of apples).
Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae Schw. (cedar apple rust).
Heterodora spp. (nematodes).
Phyllosticta solitaria Ell. et Ev. (apple blotch).
Sclerotium cepivorum Berk. (white rot).
Spongospora subterranea (Wallr.) T. Johnson (powdery scab).
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc. (potato wart).
Tylenchus spp. (nematodes).
Uncinula necator (Schw.) Burr. (powdery mildew).
Urocystis cepulae Frost (onion smut).
Venturia inaequalis (Cke.) Wint. (apple scab).
Venturia pyrina Aderh. (pear scab).
Virus diseases of potatoes.

List of Insects Requiring Fumigation

27. The following insects are designated as injurious to fruits and plants but can be treated by fumigation, therefore any fruits and plants and parts thereof which are affected by these pests are to be fumigated upon entry into Egypt.
Aonidia lauri (Bouch) (scale).
Aonidiella aurantii (Mask.) (California red scale).
Aphidae
Aspidiotus britannicus (Newst.) (scale).
Aspidiotus cyanophylli (Sign.) (scale).
Aspidiotus hederae (Vall.) (oleander scale).
Aspidiotus lataniae Sign. (lantana scale).
Aspidiotus ostreaeformis Curt. (European fruit scale).
Asterolecanium pustulans (Ckll.) (scale)
Balaninus sp.
Batodes (*Capua*) *angustierena* (Haw.) (tortricid).
Bruchidae.
Cacoecia sp.
Calandra spp. (storage weevils).
Campnotus spp. (ants).
Carpophilus spp. (sap beetles).
Celerio (*Deilephila*) *livornica* (Esp.) (sphingid).
Cerambycidae.
Ceroplastes rusci (L.) and other species (scales).
Chionaspis euonymi Comst. (euonymus scale).
Chionaspis striata Newst. (cypress snow scale).
Chrysomphalus distyospermi (Morg.) (dictyospernum scale).
Chrysomphalus ficus Ashm. (scale).
Cnephasia sp. (flax moth).
Coccidae.
Cryptoblabes gnidiella (Mill.) (phycitid).
Dermestes frischi Kug. (Embia savignyi Westwood).
Ephestia spp.
Empoasca spp.
Epidiaspis (*pyri*) *piricola* (Del Guer.) (Italian pear scale).
Eriophyes vitis (Landois) (grape mite).
Eriosoma lanigerum (Hausm.) (woolly apple aphid).
Eumerus amoenus Loew (a bulb fly).
Eurytomidae spp. (if plant pests).
Euthalia garuda (Moore), (Nymphalid).

Geometridae.
Glyphodes unionalis (Hbn.) (pyraustid).
Gnorimoschema operculella (Zell.) (potato tuber worm).
Harmolita spp.
Icerya purchasi Mask. (cottony-cushion scale).
Icerya seychellarum (Westw.) (scale).
Labidura raparia (Pallas), (forficulid).
Laemophloeus spp.
Lasioderma spp.
Lecanium spp. (scales).
Lepidosaphes beckii (Newm.) (purple scale).
Lepidosaphes ulmi (L.) (oystershell scale).
Lyctus brunneus (Steph.).
Macalla syrichtusalis (Wlkr.).
Macrosiphum sonchi (L.) (aphid).
Myelois ceratoniae Zell. (phycitid).
Necrobia rufipes (Deg.) (red-legged ham beetle).
Oryzaephilus surinamensis (L.) (saw-toothed grain beetle).
Pandemis sp.
Parlatoria blanchardii (Targ.) (parlatoria date scale).
Parlatoria oleae (Colvee) (olive parlatoria).
Parlatoria pergandei Comst. (chaff scale).
Parlatoria proteus (Curtis) (scale).
Phenacoccus hirsutus Green (Mealybug).
Plodia interpunctella (Hbn.) (Indian-meal moth).
Pseudococcus citri (Risso) (citrus mealybug).
Pseudococcus filamentosus (Ckll.) (scale).
Pseudococcus (longispinus) adonidum (Linn.) (scale).
Pyralidae.
Saissetia hemisphaerica (Targ.) (hemispherical scale).
Saissetia nigra (Nietn.) (scale).
Saissetia oleae (Bern.) (black scale).
Sitona spp. (weevils).
Sitotroga cerealella (Oliv.) (angoumois grain moth).
Sphenoptera spp.
Tenebroides mauritanicus (L.) (cadelle).
Tetranychus spp.
Thrips tabaci Lind. (onion thrips).
Tortricidae spp.
Tribolium spp. (storage beetles).
Trionymus lounsburyi (Brain) (scale).
Typhaea stercorea (L.) (mycetophagid).
Tyroglypid spp. (mites).
Virachola livia (Klug) (lycaenid).

B. E. P. Q. 550.

April 23, 1946.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF MOZAMBIQUE

This summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Mozambique has been prepared for the information of exporters, nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from official translations of the Plant Sanitary Regulations (Regulamento de Sanidade Vegetal) of June 22, 1908, and of the "Rules, Regulations, and List of Permitted Plants and Plant Products, as Promulgated on November 23, 1943, in accordance with article 13 of the Plant Sanitary Regulations of 1908" (Regras e tabelas de importacao aprovadas por despache de 23 de Novembro de 1943, ao abrigo do disposto No. Art. 13 do regulamento de sanidade vegetal de 1908). It was reviewed by the Director of Agriculture (Chefe dos Servicos) of the Colony.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and sufficiently complete for its purpose up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original regulations, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original orders should be consulted for the exact texts.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF MOZAMBIQUE

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Plant Sanitary Regulations, approved June 22, 1908.

Article 13 of these regulations empowers the Governor General to absolutely prohibit or subject to restrictions the importation of plants, seeds and fruits of any country or region.

SUMMARY

General Entry Requirements

Phytosanitary certificates or certificates of fumigation issued at point of origin are required for certain articles, but not for others. (See alphabetical list of products and conditions of entry in par. 9.)

Import licenses are required in advance for all importations of plant products. Special conditions of entry will be indicated on the licenses for designated articles in paragraph 9. (See pars. 1 and 5.)

Authorized ports of entry vary for specific products. (See par. 3 and alphabetical list of products in par. 9.)

Importation Prohibited

(See par. 8.)

Importation Restricted

(See par. 9.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Plants and Plant Products, and List of Permitted Plants and Plant Products Approved by Decision of November 23, 1943, in Accordance with the Plant Sanitary Regulations of June 22, 1908.)

Import Permit Required in Advance

1. No plants and parts thereof shall be imported into the Colony without a special license granted by the Servicos de Agricultura (Agricultural Services), and until a phytosanitary inspection verifies that required conditions of entry have been complied with.

2. A written application to import plants directed to the Chefe dos Servicos (Director of Agriculture) must be presented or sent by the importer to the Delegacao Regional de Agricultura (Regional Agricultural Office) showing: The name and address of the importer; destination of shipment and name of consignee; name and address of exporter; quantity of product it is desired to export by common name in Portuguese or by botanical name when the former is unknown; and port of entry.

Authorized Ports of Entry

3. Import licenses must always indicate:

(a) Ports of entry, where shipments can be inspected, and which normally are: Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Tete, Quelimane, Nampula, and Porto Amelia;

(b) Places of entry into the colony along the border through which in-transit shipments are contemplated when such places may be utilized without risk or do not conflict with Customs regulations.

Entry Status of Products Subject to Amendment

4. The list of articles permitted entry and the conditions of their importation, may be amended within the provisions of the Plant Sanitary Regulations by decision of the Chefe dos Servicos (Director of Agriculture).

5. Copies of the import license will be issued to the importer in duplicate; the original to be retained by the importer for presentation upon arrival of the importation, and the copy to be forwarded to the exporter if it indicates special conditions of entry applicable to the shipment.

Inspection and Treatment on Arrival

6. Promptly after a shipment arrives at a port of entry of the Colony, the importer must present his copy of the import permit, accompanied by other necessary documents, to the Servicos Regionais de Agricultura (Regional Agricultural Services), following which the shipment will be inspected immediately if all papers are in order.

If it is determined that all entry requirements have been complied with, except for a certificate of fumigation issued at point of origin, a shipment will be fumigated at the expense of the importer. In case the importer fails to pay expenses therefor, the shipment will be sold at public auction.

Fumigation Measures

7. Fumigation procedure to be followed at the port of entry with all shipments as a condition of entry will be as follows:

(a) Seeds will be fumigated with carbon disulphide or a similar fumigant in a sealed chamber unless the type of insect infestation, that of larval and pupal stages, for example, indicates the treatment to be inadequate. In that event vacuum fumigation with cyanide gas will be applied when the equipment is available.

(b) Plants will be fumigated in a canvas tent with calcium cyanide or a similar fumigant.

LIST OF PRODUCTS AND CONDITIONS OF THEIR ENTRY [21]

Importation Prohibited

8. Importation of the following articles is prohibited:

Banana leaves (*Musa* spp.) but not the plants.

Chestnuts or plants (*Castanea* spp.) from North America and other countries where the chestnut blight disease (*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) Ander. & Ander.) occurs.

Elm plants (*Ulmus* spp.) but not seeds from Europe and other countries where the Dutch elm disease (*Ceratostomella ulmi* Buisman) occurs.

Eucalyptus, Acacia, Oak (*Quercus* spp.), Plane-tree (*Platanus* spp.) and Coniferous tree cuttings or plants, but not the seeds.

Peach stones (*Amygdalus persica* L.).

Soil. (See par. 12.)

Sorghum stalks (*Sorghum* spp.) unless processed.

Importation Restricted

9. Entry of the products listed below is conditioned upon compliance with the requirements cited for each article, except in the case of items for which the Servicos Centrais (Central Agricultural Office) will designate special conditions of entry on copies of import licenses to be sent by the importer to the exporter.

Alfalfa seed (*Medicago sativa* L.): Special entry conditions to be indicated on import licenses.

Banana plants (*Musa* spp.): Certificate declaring locality of production free from diseases caused by Panama disease (*Fusarium oxysporum* Schl. var. *cubense* (E. F. Sm.) Wr.) and banana leaf spot (*Cercospora musae* A. Zimm.);

[21] Special rules exist for importations from South African countries, including Angola, Belgian Congo, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa. Those cited in this summary apply to products from the United States and generally to those from other foreign countries.

freedom from soil; importation to be made through Lourenco Marques or Beira; and imported material to be grown in quarantine for a few years.

Bulbs, cuttings, leaves, rhizomes, stalks or tubers of ornamental plants: Special entry conditions to be indicated on import license.

Cereal grains: Certificate declaring locality of production to be free of the diseases caused by *Schlerospora* spp. and corn wilt (*Bacterium* (*Aplanobacter*) *stewarti* E. F. Sm.): certificate of origin: and, when destined for seed, certificate of treatment (dipping in a one-thousandth solution of mercuric bichloride).

Citrus (*Citrus* spp.) buds and cuttings. Special entry conditions to be indicated on import license.

Citrus plants (*Citrus* spp.): Certificate declaring nursery of origin to be in an area free of citrus canker (*Bacterium* (*Pseudomonas*) *citri* (Hasse) Doidge) for a radius of 200 kilometers; certificate declaring plants and nursery of production to be free from the San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.); certificate of fumigation issued at point of origin; freedom from soil; importation to be made through Lourenco Marques; and imported material to be grown in quarantine for a few years.

Citrus seeds (*Citrus* spp.): Certificate declaring the seeds were produced in a locality free from serious diseases, including citrus canker (*Bacterium* (*Pseudomonas*) *citri* (Hasse) Doidge), for a radius of 200 kilometers.

Coffee Fruit or berries (*Coffea* spp.): Certificate declaring the producing plants to be free of diseases and insect pests, including the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei* (Ferr.)=*Cryphalus hampei*): certificate of fumigation issued at point of origin; and importation to be made through Lourenco Marques.

Coffee plants (*Coffea* spp.) and Coca plants (*Theobroma cacao* L.): Certificate declaring freedom from plant diseases and insect pests; certificate of fumigation issued at point of origin; freedom from soil; and importation to be made through the ports of Lourenco Marques or Beira.

Cottonseed (*Gossypium* spp.): Special entry conditions to be indicated on import license.

Dahlia tubers: Special entry conditions to be indicated on import license.

Forest and ornamental trees of importance (except prohibited kinds): Special entry conditions to be indicated on import license.

Fresh fruits. (See par. 10.)

Fresh vegetables: No specific requirements.

Fruit trees, buds, and cuttings (apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot, quince, and medlar): Certificate declaring that the imported trees and nursery of origin are free from the disease caused by fire blight (*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.) and San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.); importation must be free of the wooly apple aphis (*Eriosoma lanigerum* (Hausm.)); certificate of fumigation issued at point of origin; freedom from soil; and importation to be made through the ports of Lourenco Marques or Beira.

Fruit trees (tropical, including annonas, avocado, mango, guava, etc.): Special entry conditions to be indicated on import license.

Grapevine (*Vitis* spp.) cuttings and grafts: Special entry conditions to be indicated on import license.

Honey. (See par. 13.)

Leguminous seeds: Certificate of fumigation issued at point of origin.

Live insects. (See par. 13.)

Onion sets for planting (*Allium* sp.): Certificate declaring the shipment free from onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci* Lind.) and the onion maggot (*Hylemya antiqua* Mg.); not to be packed in soil.

Onions for consumption (*Allium* sp.): No specific requirements.

Ornamentals (herbs and shrubs): Special entry conditions to be indicated on import license.

Palms, fruit or nuts of, including coconuts (*Cocos nucifera* L.): Special entry conditions to be indicated on import license.

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.). (See par. 11.)

Rubber producing plants: Special entry conditions to be indicated on import license.

Seeds of flowers: No specific requirements.

Seeds of forage and leguminous plants: Certificate of fumigation issued at point of origin.

Seeds of forest trees (except prohibited kinds): Certificate declaring seeds and plants producing them to be free of dangerous diseases; and certificate of fumigation issued at point of origin.

Seeds of vegetables (except tomato): No specific requirements.

Sugarcane cuttings (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) : Special entry conditions to be indicated on import license.

Sweet potatoes (*Ipomea batatas* Poir.) : Certificate declaring the importation free from diseases and insect pests.

Tea plants (*Thea sinensis* L.) : Certificate declaring place of production free from insect pests and plant diseases, including blister blight (*Exobasidium vexans* Mass.) for a radius of 15 kilometers ; certificate of fumigation issued at point of origin ; freedom from soil ; and plants to be grown in quarantine for one year after introduction.

Tea seed (fruit or berry) (*Thea sinensis* L.) : Certificate declaring the blister blight disease (*Exobasidium vexans* Mass.) not to exist within 15 kilometers of place of production, and certificate of fumigation issued at point of origin.

Tobacco seed and unmanufactured leaves (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) : Certificate declaring locality of production to be free of diseases caused by *Peronospora* spp. ; and certificate of fumigation issued at point of origin for seed.

Tomato seeds (*Lycopersicum esculentum* Mill.) : Certificate declaring fruit producing the seeds to be free of bacterial canker (*Aplanobacter michiganense* (E. F. Sm.)).

Tung oil plants or seeds (*Aleurites* spp.) : Special entry conditions to be indicated on import license.

Fresh Fruit Regulations

10. Fresh fruit infested with the San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), in any degree, will be immediately destroyed by boiling in water, whenever incineration is unsatisfactory. The same disposition will be made of fresh fruit shipments infested with the codling moth (*Carpocapsa* (*Cydia*) *pomonella* (L.)), *Dactylopius* spp. or *Pseudococcus* spp., unless the importer promptly removes the shipment from the Colony.

Potato Regulations

11. The following conditions shall apply to importations of potatoes for consumption or planting purposes :

(a) Shipments of potatoes must be accompanied by a certificate declaring the potato wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) not to exist within 10 kilometers of the place of production.

(b) Shipments found upon inspection to be infected with potato wart will be destroyed immediately.

(c) Shipments showing evidence of infestation by the root knot nematode (*Heterodera marioni* (Cornu) Goodey), or any other parasitic nematode, will be refused entry : *Provided*, That a lightly infested shipment may be admitted for local consumption purposes in the absence of risk that the tubers will be used for planting : *And provided further*, That required written assurances of strict observance of the regulations presented by both the importer and consumer to the Regional Agricultural Office, are found satisfactory.

Soil and Packing Material Regulations

12. Shipments of plants and parts thereof packed in soil shall be cleaned of such soil by washing ; the resultant soil and water to be boiled for two hours, following which the importer will be allowed to pack the plants in local soil. If the removal at the Inspection Station of packing materials, such as moss, straw or other vegetable matter, may endanger the life of the plants, the importer will be permitted to remove the packing materials at his premises, on the conditions that the packing is burned immediately by him.

Rules Governing Importations of Honey Bees, Other Living Insects, and Honey

(Port Law No. 3,301 of February 2, 1938, and Plant Sanitary Regulations)

13. The importation of live insects shall be made only through the port of Lourenco Marques.

A special license from the Servicos Centrais Reparticao (Central Office of Agriculture) is required for the importation of honey.

B. E. P. Q. 411, Supplement No. 4.

April 25, 1946.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

RESTRICTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER

The following decree became effective 5 days after its publication in the Diario Oficial on February 7, 1946:

"1. To the list of the States of the United States of North America, published on July 8, 1931 in the Diario Oficial of the Federation, shall be added those states that have been invaded since that date by the European Corn Borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn.), the complete list being as follows: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin.

"2. Corn importers must bear in mind that imports of the grain from the infested regions shall be permitted only for consumption or industrial use and for such uses only when it is perfectly clean, free from cobs, and is fumigated at the port of entry.

"3. Corn imports shall be subject to special permits which shall be issued by the Office of the Director General of Agriculture."

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 396, Supplement No. 3.

August 22, 1946.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TREATMENT OF TOMATO AND PEPPER SEED

Presidential Decree No. 3566 , signed May 27, 1946, prohibits the importation of tomato and pepper seed into the Dominican Republic unless they have been disinfected with a mercury compound, e. g., bichloride of mercury, New Improved Ceresan, Semesan, etc.

Shipments of tomato and pepper seed to the Dominican Republic must be certified by an authorized official of the plant quarantine service as having been disinfected with the required disinfectant.

The disinfection is required in order to prevent the introduction into the Dominican Republic of the disease known as "bacterial spot" caused by *Bacterium vesicatorium* Doidge.

Avery S. Hoyt,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 416, Supplement No. 2.

August 22, 1946.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTATION OF RAW CHERRIES INTO SCOTLAND

The following information was furnished by the American Consulate General, Glasgow, Scotland, June 7, 1946.

The Importation of Raw Cherries (Scotland) Order of 1946
Dated May 8, 1946

RESTRICTION ON THE IMPORTATION OF RAW CHERRIES

1. For the prevention of the introduction of the Cherry fruitfly, the landing in Scotland after the 18th day of May, 1946, of any raw cherries grown in any country other than Belgium, France, and the Netherlands, is hereby prohibited

except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Secretary of State. (Pars. 2–10 refer to Belgium, France, and the Netherlands.)

COMMENCEMENT OF ORDER

11. This order shall come into operation on the 19th day of May, 1946, and shall remain in force until the 13th day of September 1946.

Explanatory Note.—The order imposes restrictions on the importation of raw cherries in 1946 during that period of the year when there is danger of the introduction of the Cherry fruitfly.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 471, Supplement No. 4.

AUGUST 22, 1946.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

REVISION OF REGULATIONS CONCERNING CITRUS FRUITS, ETC.

The Legation of the Union of South Africa in Washington advises that proclamations 26 and 27 of 1940 require a rewording of the paragraph on "Citrus fruits from southwest Africa" on page 4 of B. E. P. Q. 471. In lines 2 and 3 of this paragraph strike out the words "a portion of the territory administered by the Companhia de Mocambique," and insert the words "Portuguese East Africa" in place of them.

On page 7 of B. E. P. Q. 471, the second paragraph should be changed to read, "The certificate is not required with potatoes from Kenya, Western Australia, and Portuguese East Africa."

Also on page 7 in the paragraph on maize and barley, the word "formerly" should be inserted after the word "Territory" in the second line.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 554.

AUGUST 22, 1946.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NEWFOUNDLAND

BASIC LEGISLATION

Information received from the American Consulate General, St. John's, Newfoundland, dated February 18, 1946, confirms previous advices that, although Newfoundland has no plant quarantine regulations, certification is required with all importations of plants.

The Seeds Act of 1942 applies to the seeds of cereal grains, forage crops, field roots, and garden vegetables, and governs the importation and sale of seeds in Newfoundland.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

All shipments of plants should be accompanied by either a State nursery certificate or Federal export certificate indicating sanitary conditions and origin.

No certificate of inspection is required with seeds but they will be subject to inspection and analysis on arrival in Newfoundland.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

No certification is required with shipments of fruits and vegetables to Newfoundland.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 425, Revised.

August 26, 1946.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Union.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from translations made by Ralph Shemin, Plant Quarantine Inspector of this Bureau at the Port of New York, of the decrees and regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, under the authority of decree No. 2598 of November 20, 1934, of the Council of People's Commissars of that Union, and reviewed by the Chief Government Inspection of Seed Control and Quarantine of Agricultural Products of the Ministry of Agriculture, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

Avery S. Hoyt,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

BASIC LEGISLATION

Council of People's Commissariat, U. S. S. R. of November 20, 1934, No. 2589 entitled "Safeguarding the Territory of the U. S. S. R. from Introduction and Distribution of Agricultural and Forest Pests."

The following were promulgated under the above order: U. S. S. R. Foreign Plant Quarantine Decree, Supplement to Edict No. 193 of April 14, 1941; decree No. 345 of January 13, 1935 citing Phylloxera restrictions; and List of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Crops Subject to Foreign Quarantines as Established by the U. S. S. R. for the year 1940, with supplements.

The Chief Government Inspection of Seed Control and Quarantine of Agricultural Products, of the Ministry of Agriculture, U. S. S. R. has the right to prohibit, restrict, prescribe quarantine measures, and otherwise regulate the importation of plants and plant products into the U. S. S. R.

INTRODUCTION

1. The U. S. S. R. quarantine measures cover all the following enumerated materials imported from abroad for domestic consumption, or cargoes that are in transit regardless of quantity or ultimate use: All seeds, plant parts including roots, corms, bulbs, tubers, fruit and hulls of same, live plants or cuttings, grafts, sprouts, etc., and cut flowers; agricultural raw material, raw cotton products, fiber of other plants, dried fruit, raw tobacco, wood and similar materials; wrappers and packing materials of all kinds; soil in any form; all forms of collections, including insects, fungi, and bacteria affecting plants or their parts, regardless of their mounting; and all kinds of structural lumber; also animal manure, bedding and remains of feed from importations of live animals.

SUMMARY

Certificate Requirements

2. (a) A phytosanitary inspection certificate is required for importations of all regulated materials. (See par. 8.)

(b) Consular visas are not required.

(c) Import permits are required in advance for importations of all regulated materials. (See par. 7.)

(d) Ports of entry are as designated in import permits.

Importation Prohibited

3. (a) Plants and plant products listed in paragraph 13 hereof are prohibited entry by all persons, except by authorized government institutions (see par. 14) for scientific purposes.

(b) Insects and plant diseases listed as prohibited in paragraph 19.

(c) Weed seeds, as listed in paragraph 18, in the form of mixtures with other imported seeds of cultivated plants subject to the Foreign Quarantines of the U. S. S. R.

Importation Restricted

4. Importations of all authorized regulated materials are subject to permit, phytosanitary certificate, and inspection on arrival. Infested or infected materials, including apparently healthy materials in some cases, are also subject to treatment, quarantine, limited distribution, destruction, or return to country of origin.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Inspection on Arrival

5. Quarantine inspection is carried out by the Chief Government Inspection of Seed Control and Quarantine of Agricultural Products, of the Ministry of Agriculture, U. S. S. R., at points of arrival (at seaports, airports, border points, etc.). Quarantine inspection of parcel post and other mail matter is conducted at Moscow, Leningrad, Alma-Ata, and other customs inspection stations.

6. All kinds of unlicensed material and produce mentioned in paragraph 1, regardless of quantity, means, character, and destination of their importation, whether arriving in baggage or hand baggage of persons arriving in the territory of the U. S. S. R., or received by air or mail from abroad, are also subject to quarantine inspection and treatment.

Special Permit Required With Each Shipment

7. The importation into the territory of the U. S. S. R. from abroad of cargo materials listed in paragraph 1 hereof, whether for domestic consumption or transit purposes, is allowed only under special quarantine permit issued for each transaction separately by the Chief Government Inspection of Seed Control and Quarantine of Agricultural Products, of the Ministry of Agriculture, U. S. S. R., upon application of interested organizations. Quarantine permits are to be submitted in advance to the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade by the purchasing organizations. Only after the permit is lodged will the Commissariat for Foreign Trade begin to consummate the order.

It is prohibited to import into the U. S. S. R. for domestic consumption such plants and seed as can be obtained in the necessary quantities from nurseries, hothouses, botanical gardens, etc., within the U. S. S. R.

Note: Procedure in the inspection and handling of plants and parts of plants, produce, and all kinds of cargo containing material subject to quarantine regulations, imported from abroad and consigned to Foreign Embassies and Missions in U. S. S. R. is conducted in accordance with special instructions arranged by the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, U. S. S. R.

Certification Required

8. In the process of buying from abroad materials subject to quarantine regulations listed in paragraph 1 hereof, importing organizations must demand from foreign exporters the presentation of official certificates, covering each lot of material, issued by the Quarantine Service or organization vested with the authority of safeguarding plant life of the country exporting such material. The certificate must certify the freedom of such material from pests, diseases, and noxious weeds mentioned in the official list of pests, diseases, and noxious weeds of Foreign Plant Quarantines promulgated for the U. S. S. R. as issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, U. S. S. R. (See pars. 18 and 19.) They must further certify a given lot as originating from a section free from quarantined pests mentioned in the quarantine permit of the Chief Government Inspection of Seed Control and Quarantine of Agricultural Products of the Ministry of Agriculture, U. S. S. R.

Treatment and Handling of Imported Material

9. In enforcing the current "Regulations of Domestic Plant Quarantine" the government seed control and agricultural plant quarantine service of the Ministry of Agriculture, U. S. S. R., in each separate will:

(a) Embargo. Return to country of origin all or part of a shipment found to harbor quarantined pests, diseases, or weeds, as well as materials that are prohibited importation into the U. S. S. R.; or order its destruction in case the shipper or consignee refuses to return same to country of origin.

(b) Withdraw, destroy, or process the infected part of the material and release the remainder, or unaffected part, to proceed to its destination after a prescribed disinfection to render it free from infection or infestation.

(c) Decide its status of freedom from pests regardless of statement in a foreign certificate.

(d) Order a definite route and condition of transit through the territory of the U. S. S. R.

(e) Limit the localities and means of consumption of imported materials and produce within the U. S. S. R., as well as order the compliance with quarantine measures during the process of such consumption.

(f) Hold suspected materials at quarantine nurseries and greenhouses.

In case of destruction or return to country of origin of materials subject to quarantine as indicated in (a) and (b) above, a formal report shall be drawn up in accordance with paragraph 10 of these regulations. The Ministry of Agriculture, U. S. S. R. will notify the member countries of the International Convention of Crop Protection in cases where plants and plant products subject to quarantine arriving from such countries, are found upon arrival to be infested with pests, plant diseases, or noxious weeds.

10. If the condition of the imported cargo is such that its short presence at point of arrival constitutes a potential danger of infection to the territory of the U. S. S. R. with quarantined pests and diseases, such cargo is subject to immediate destruction. The interested government of the foreign country involved will be duly notified of such action through established channels.

11. All expenses connected with the quarantine inspection, treatment, or application of other quarantine measures, as well as destruction of infested cargoes, are borne by the shipper or consignee.

Release of Cargoes

12. Release of cargoes, subject to quarantine, from the warehouse of transportation agencies, customs, sea, railroad, airport, and Post Office stations is effected only upon presentation of a quarantine certificate issued for the release of each lot of freight separately.

Transportation of cargoes, subject to quarantine, imported into the U. S. S. R. and authorized by the proper authorities for further shipment into the interior of the U. S. S. R. from ports of first arrival, is allowed only on permits issued by the various agencies of the government quarantine service of the Ministry of Agriculture, U. S. S. R.

Importation Prohibited

13. The importation into the U. S. S. R. from abroad of the following articles is prohibited:

(a) Potatoes (for industrial use, produce, or seed).

(b) Root-crops and other underground vegetables of all seeds.

(c) Bulbs, rhizomes, tubers, roots, and other underground parts of flowering and ornamental plants, including those received as gifts or exchange.

(d) Bamboo, not including root stocks.

(e) All kinds of cut fresh flowers.

(f) All kinds of live plants in containers or packed in soil.

(g) Soil in any form.

(h) Melons and other cucurbits, fruit and seed of tomato.

(i) Citrus planting and grafting material originating from the following countries, infested with citrus canker; Australia, Islands of the Pacific Ocean, Formosa, Ceylon, South Africa, Java, Japan, and United States of America (State of Louisiana).

(j) Seed of cotton and other species of the family Malvaceae, all kinds of collections of such plants in form of live plants, their fruiting organs, etc., regardless of origin or ultimate use.

(k) Raw cotton.
(l) Seed of flax and flax fiber (straw).
(m) Citrus fruit, etc., from countries infested with citrus canker, Mediterranean and Mexican fruitflies, and apple maggot.
(n) Fresh olive fruit from countries infested with the olive fly.
(o) Chestnut tree seedlings, chestnut products from countries infected with chestnut blight.
(p) Plants from states infested with Texas root rot (*Phymatotrichum omnivorum*).
(q) Straw (rice, wheat, rye) including straw used as packing material for any kind of freight.
(r) Any kind of seed and plants of weeds.
Measures in regard to the arrival of unauthorized materials must be undertaken in accordance with paragraph 9 hereof.

Importation Permitted by Scientific Institutions

14. The Academy of Science, U. S. S. R. and the Academy of Agricultural Science in the name of Lenin, as an exception, are permitted to import plant materials mentioned in paragraph 13 above only under condition of receiving in advance a permit from the Chief Government Inspection of Seed Control and Quarantine of Agricultural Products of the Ministry of Agriculture, U. S. S. R. complying with the specially prescribed quarantine regulations.
In case of an especially exceptional temporary permit issued by the Chief Government Inspection of Seed Control and Quarantine of Agricultural Products for the importation of plant material listed in paragraph 13 hereof, special quarantine regulations are prescribed by that office.

PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

15. Material affected.
(a) Grapevine propagating material, including rooted cuttings and parts of vines of cultivated and wild varieties;
(b) Props and poles that have been used in vineyards in infested zones;
(c) Soil and cultivating implements that have been used in vineyards in infested zones.
16. Phylloxera zones.
Grape-producing regions of the U. S. S. R. are subject to division into three zones, according to the degree of distribution of Phylloxera;
(a) Districts free from phylloxera (1st Zone);
(b) Districts partly infested (2nd Zone);
(c) Districts fully infested (3rd Zone).
17. The introduction of grape propagating material, whether from abroad or from fully or partly infested districts of the U. S. S. R., into districts declared free from phylloxera, is prohibited.
Note: Scientific experiment institutes may bring in from infested areas propagating material of European hybrids and American varieties in the form of unrooted cuttings only. Each shipment must be separately permitted by the Chief Government Inspection of Seed Control and Quarantine of Agricultural Products.

QUARANTINED (NOXIOUS) WEEDS

18. Seeds of weeds in the following list are prohibited entry into the U. S. S. R. in the form of mixtures with other imported seeds of cultivated plants subject to the Foreign Quarantines of the U. S. S. R.

Acroptilon picris CAM.
Amaranthus blitoides S. Wats.
Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.
Ambrosia maritima L.
Ambrosia psilostachya D. C. Wets.
Ambrosia trifida L.
Avena strigosa Schr.
Axyris amarantoides L.
Cannabis ruderalis Janisch.
Cenchrus tribulcides L.
Cephalaria syriaca Schrad.
Cephalophora (Actinea) *odorata* A. Gray.
Commelina communis L.
Cynanchum acutum L.
Cynodon dactylon Pers.
Cyperus rotundus L.
Cuscuta spp.
Danthonia calycina Roem. & Schult.
Eleusine aegyptiaca Desf.
Helianthus ciliaris D. C.
Helianthus doronicoides Lam.

Helianthus Maximiliani Schrad.
Helianthus petiolaris Nutt.
Helianthus scaberrimus rigidus El.
Iva axillaris Pursh.
Iva xanthiifolia Nutt.
Manisuris granularis Sw.
Orabanche sp.
Panicum capillare L.
Panicum latifolium L. (*Echinochloa macrocarpa*).
Panicum oricola Hitch. & Chase (*Echinochloa oryzicola*).
Paspalum distichum L.
Polygonum tataricum L.
Silene linicola D.
Solanum aviculare.
Solanum carolinense L.
Solanum crotonifolium.
Solanum douglasii Dunn
Solanum elaegnifolium Cav.
Solanum heterodoxum Dun.
Solanum marginatum Jacq.
Solanum melogena L.
Solanum pynacontum.
Solanum rostratum Dunal.
Solanum sisymbrifolium Lam.
Solanum sodomachum.
Solanum torreyi A. Gray.
Solanum triflorum Nutt.
Sophora Alpecuroides L.
Sophora pachycarpa Schrenk.
Sorghum halepense L.
Thermopsis lanceolata (Willd.) R. Br. —*T. lupinoides* L.

LIST OF QUARANTINED INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES [22]

(From the reference entitled "List of Pests, Diseases, and Weeds of Agricultural Crops—Subject to Foreign Quarantine, as established by the U. S. S. R. for the year 1940" as amended by supplement to edict No. 193.)

19. The entry into the U. S. S. R. of plants and plant products which may carry, or are found upon importation to be infested with any of the insects and diseases included in the following lists, or as may be designated in special permits, will be subject to the foregoing regulations and to one or more of the ten quarantine measures summarized under numbered group classifications in paragraph 20. The measures prescribed for a particular pest are referred to in the lists by group numbers which correspond to the group numbers of the quarantine summary.

An implied or principle host, as cited in the above U. S. S. R. reference in the case of cotton, potatoes, and citrus, is shown in the list for each quarantined pest. Likewise represented for each pest is its known distribution in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Territory of Hawaii. If pests are known to occur generally throughout the continent, they are designated with the abbreviation "U. S.", by "widespread in U. S." if a large number of States are involved, and by States or localities of known occurrence if they have a lesser distribution.

LIST OF INSECTS

Acanthoscelides obtectus (Say), bean weevil. U. S. (group 5 for seed).

Anastrepha suspensa (Lw.) and *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein, (*Anastrepha fraterculus*) West Indian fruitflies. Fla., P. R. (group 5 for plants; 8 for fruit).

Anastrepha ludens (Lw.) Mexican fruitfly. Tex. (group 4 for fruit; 5 for plants).

Anthonomus grandis Boh., cotton boll weevil. Southeastern U. S., west to Tex. (group 1).

Anthonomus grandis Boh. var. *thurberiae* Pierce., Thurberia weevil of cotton. Ariz. (group 1).

Antonina bambusae (Mask.), black bamboo scale. Calif., Md. (greenhouse), P. R., and T. H. (groups 6 and 9).

Aonidiella aurantii (Mask.), California citrus red scale. Ariz., Oreg., Wash., Ind., N. Y., Pa., N. J., Calif., Fla., La., Tex., P. R., and T. H. (group 6 for plants; 8 for fruit).

Aonidiella citrina (Coq.), citrus yellow scale Calif., Fla., and Tex. (group 6 for plants; 8 for fruit).

Aspidiotus destructor Sign., scale on citrus. Calif., Fla., Ga., N. C., Va., P. R., and T. H. (group 6 for plants; 8 for fruit).

Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., San Jose scale on apples, plums, etc. U. S. and T. H. (group 5 for plants).

Asterolecanium bambusae (Bdv.), bamboo scale. Ala., Calif., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. Y., Tex., P. R., and T. H. (groups 6 and 9).

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[22] Omitted from this summary are the names of 45 foreign insects and diseases included with the original list, but which are not known to occur in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, or Territory of Hawaii.

Callosobruchus chinensis L, legume bruchid. Cosmopolitan, but rarely breeds in U. S. (group 5 for seed).

Callosobruchus maculatus (F.)=*C. quadrimaculatus*, cowpea weevil. Cosmopolitan (group 5 for seed).

Caulophilus latinasus (Say), broad-nosed grain weevil. (Calif. species prob. not *latinasus*). Calif., Fla., Ga., and S. C. (group 5 for seed).

Ceratitis capitata Wied., Mediterranean fruitfly. T. H. (group 4 for fruit; 5 for plants).

Chilo simplex (Butler), rice stem borer. T. H. (group 4).

Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Morg.), scale on citrus. U. S., P. R., and T. H. (group 6 for plants).

Coccotrypes dactyliperda (F.), Scolytid pest. Calif. (group 6 for fruit).

Contarinia sorghicola (Coq.), sorghum midge. Southern U. S., Ark., Kan., and Mo. (group 5 for seed).

Corcyra cephalonica (St.), storage pest. U. S. (group 5 for seed).

Crocidosema plebeiana Zell., cotton leaf-roller. Calif., Fla., and Tex. (group 1).

Cylas formicarius (F.), sweetpotato weevil. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., S. C., Tex., P. R., and T. H. (group 5).

Dacus (*Bactrocera*) *cucurbitae* Coq., melon fly. T. H. (group 3).

Dialeurodes citri (Ashm.), citrus whitefly. Ala., Colo., D. C., Fla., Ga., Ill., La., Mich., Miss., N. C., Ohio, S. C., and Tex (group 5 for plants)

Dialeurodes citrifolia (Morg.), cloudy winged whitefly on citrus. U. S. (group 5 for plants).

Eriophyes gossypii Banks, cotton blister mite. Fla., P. R., and T. H. (group 1).

Eriosoma lanigerum (Hausm.), wooly apple aphid. U. S. (group 6 for plants).

Euscepes postfasciatus (Fairm.), sweetpotato weevil. P. R. and T. H. (group 5).

Frankliniella insularis (Frank.), thrips on citrus. U. S. Gulf Coast (group 5 for plants).

Gnorimoschema operculella (Zell.), potato tuber worm. Calif., Colo., Del., Fla., Ga., Iowa, Ky., Md., N. C., Ohio, S. C., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., Wash., and Wis. (group 2).

Gnorimoschema plaesiosema (Turn.) on potatoes. Calif. and La. (group 2).

Grapholitha (*Laspeyresia*) *molesta* (Busck), Oriental fruit moth. Widespread in U. S. (group 5 for plants).

Icerya purchasi Mask., cottony-cushion scale on citrus. Ala., Ariz., Calif., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. C., N. Mex., S. C., Tex., Va., P. R., T. H., and in greenhouses in Conn., D. C., Ill., Mass., Mo., N. J., N. Y., and Pa. (groups 6 and 8).

Lepidosaphes beckii (Newm.), purple scale on citrus. Widespread in U. S., P. R., and T. H. (group 6 for plants).

Lepidosaphes gloverii (Pack.), Glover's scale on citrus. Widespread in U. S., P. R., and T. H. (group 6 for plants).

Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say), Colorado potato beetle. Throughout U. S. (group 2).

Leucaspis japonica Ckll. on citrus. Conn., Md., N. J., N. Y., and Pa. (group 6 for plants).

Pantomorus (*Graphognathus*) spp., white-fringed beetle on cotton. Ala., La., Miss., and N. C. (group 1).

Pectinophora gossypiella (Saund.), pink bollworm of cotton. Ariz., La., N. Mex., Tex., P. R., and T. H. (group 1).

Phyllocoptruta (*Phyllocoptes*) *oleivorus* (Ashm.), citrus rust mite. Ala., Calif., Fla., La., N. Y., Tex., P. R., and T. H. (group 5 for plants; 8 for fruit).

Phylloxera vitifoliae (Fitch) (*P. vastatrix*), grape phylloxera. U. S. (see pars. 16–17).

Pollinia pollini (Costa) olive scale. Calif. (group 6 for plants).

Popillia japonica Newm., Japanese beetle. Conn., Del., Fla., Ill., Ind., Maine, Md., Mass., Mich., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C. Ohio, Pa., S. C., and Vt. (group 5).

Pseudaonidia duplex (Ckll.), camphor scale. Ala., Calif., Ga., La., Md., Miss., and Tex. (group 5 for plants).

Pseudaulacaspis pentagona (Targ.), mulberry and peach scale. Widespread in U. S., P. R. and T. H. (group 5 for plants).

Pseudococcus citri (Risso), citrus mealybug. U. S., P. R. and T. H. (groups 6 and 8 for plants).

Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuw.), mealybug on apples. Widespread in U. S. (group 5 for plants).

Pseudococcus gahani Green, citrophilus mealybug. Calif., N. Y., and Pa. (group 5 for plants; 8 for fruit).

Ptinus ocellus Brown (*P. tectus*), storage pest. U. S. (group 5 for seed).

Pulvinaria floccifera Westw., greenhouse scale. Presence in U. S. questionable (group 5 for seed; 6 for plants).

Pulvinaria psidii Mask, green shield scale. Fla., P. R., T. H., and in greenhouses in Md., Mo., and N. Y. (group 6 for plants).

Pyroderces rileyi (Wals.), storage pest. U. S. (group 5 for seed).

Rhagoletis pomonella (Walsh.), apple maggot. Widespread in U. S. (group 4 for fruit; 5 for plants).

Rhyzopertha dominica (F.), lesser grain borer. U. S. (group 5 for seed).

Saissetia nigra (Nietn.), scale on citrus. Widespread in U. S.; P. R., and T. H. (group 6 for plants).

Saissetia oleae (Bern.), olive scale. Widespread in U. S. (group 6 for plants).

Scirtothrips citri (Moult.), citrus thrips. Ariz. and Calif. (group 5 for plants).

Sitophilus oryza var. *Zea-mais* (Mot.), storage weevil. U. S. (group 5 for seed).

Taeniothrips simplex (Mor.), gladioli thrips. U. S. (groups 6 and 8).

Tibicens (Cicada) *cinctifera* (Uhl.), cicada on citrus. Calif. and N. Mex. (group 5 for plants).

Trionymus diminutus (Leon.), New Zealand flax scale. Calif. (group 5).

Zabrotes subfasciatus (Boh.), Mexican bean weevil. Mexican border area and T. H. (group 5 for seed).

LIST OF DISEASES

Agrobacterium (*Bacterium*) *tumefaciens* (E. F. Sm. & Towns.) Conn., crown gall on nursery stock. U. S. (group 6).

Aphelenchoides fragariae (Ritz-Bos) Christie, nematode. U. S. (group 5).

Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.), Trev., fireblight on apples, pears, etc., U. S. (groups 5 and 7 for plants).

Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge, citrus canker. T. H. (Reported eradicated from U. S.) (group 4).

Bacterium citriputeale C. O. Sm., citrus blast. Calif. (groups 6 and 7).

Bacterium medicaginis var. *phaseolicola* (Burkh.) Link and Hall. Halo blight on beans. U. S. (group 5 for seed).

Bacterium phaseoli E. F. Sm., bacterial wilt on beans. U. S. (group 5 for seed).

Bacterium phascoli var. *fuscans* Starr and Burkh., bacterial blight on beans. Fla., N. Y., and Wis. (group 5 for seed).

Bacterium (*Aplanobacter*) *stewarti* E. F. Sm., corn bacterial wilt. Eastern U. S. (groups 5 and 7 for seed).

Ceratostomella fimbriata J. A. Elliott, black rot of sweetpotatoes. U. S. (group 6).

Ceratostomella (*Graphium*) *ulmi* Buisman, Dutch elm disease. Conn., Ind., N. J., N. Y., Md., Ohio, and Pa. (group 10).

Colletotrichum trifolii Bain and Essary, clover anthracnose. U. S. (groups 5 and 7 for seed).

Corticium kileroga (Cke.) Hoehn. (*C. stevensii*), apple thread blight. Eastern U. S. (group 5 for plants).

Corynebacterium (*Bacterium*) *flaccumfaciens* (Hedges) Dowson., Bacterial wilt on beans. U. S. (group 5 for seed).

Corynebacterium (*Bacterium*) *insidiosum* (McCull.) Jensen, alfalfa wilt. U. S. (groups 5 and 7 for seed).

Corynebacterium (*Aplanobacter*) *michiganense* (E. F. Sm.) Jensen, tomato canker. U. S. (group 3 for tomatoes; 5 for seed).

Dibotryon morbosum (Schw.) Theiss & Syd. (*Plowrightia morbosa* (Schw.) *Sacc.*), black knot of plums and cherries. U. S. (group 5 for plants).

Diplodia natalensis P. Evans, citrus stem end rot. Ala., Fla., Miss. (group 5).

Diplodia tubericola (Ell. and Ev.) Taub (*Macrophoma edulis* Alm.), Java black rot of sweetpotatoes. Ala., Del., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Mo., N. J., N. C., Penn., S. C., Tex. and Va. (group 6).

Diplodia zeae Lev., corn dry rot. U. S. (groups 5 and 7 for seed).

Elsinoe fawcetti Bitanc. and Jenkins (*Sporotrichum citri* Butler), citrus scab. Ala., Fla., Miss., La., and Tex. (groups 5 and 7 for plants; 5 for fruit).

Endothia parasitica (Murr.) P. J. and H. W. Anderson, chestnut blight U. S. (group 3).

Fusarium bulbigenum var. *batatas* Wr., stem rot of sweetpotatoes. U. S. (group 6).

Fusarium conglutinans Wr., cabbage yellows. U. S. (groups 5 and 7 for seed).

Glomerella cingulata (Ston.) Spauld. and Schrenk., apple bitter rot. U. S. (group 5 for fruit; 7 for plants).

Glomerella (*Colletotrichum*) *gossypii* (Southworth) Edg., anthracnose of cotton. U. S. (group 1).

Gymnoconia peckiana (Howe) Trotter, rubus rust. U. S. (group 7).

Heterodera marioni (Cornu) Goodey., root knot nematode. Widespread in U. S. (group 5 for plants).

Heterodera rostochiensis Wr., golden nematode on potatoes. Long Island (group 2).

Phlyctaena linicola Speg. on flax. Calif., Iowa, Kans., Mich., Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak., Tex., and Wis. (group 3).

Phoma lingam (Tode) Desm., black leg of crucifers. Widespread in U. S. (groups 5 and 7 for seed).

Phyllostica solitaria Ell. and Ev., apple blotch. U. S. (group 5).

Phymatotrichum omnivorum (Shear) Dug., Texas root rot on many hosts. Ariz., Ark., Calif., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., and Utah. (group 4).

Pseudomonas (*Bacterium*) *medicaginis* Sackett, alfalfa leaf spot. U. S. (groups 5 and 7 for seed).

Pseudomonas (*Bacterium*) *mori* (Boyer and F. Lambert) F. L. Stevens, mulberry blight. U. S. (group 6).

Pseudomonas (*Bacterium*) *savastonoi* (E. F. Sm.) F. L. Stevens, olive knot. Calif. (group 5 for plants).

Sclerotium rolfsii Sacc. on vegetables. Widespread in U. S. (groups 5, 7 and 8).

Spongospora subterranea (Walls.) T. Johnson, powdery scab of potatoes. U. S. (group 2).

Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart. Md., Pa., and W. Va. (group 2).

Thielaviopsis paradoxa (De Seynes) Hoehn., pineapple and sugarcane rot. U. S. (groups 5 and 7 for plants; 8 for fruit).

Tilletia horrida Tak., rice smut. Ark., Ga., La., S. C., and Tex. (group 5 for rice seed and straw; rice for consumption unaffected).

Urocystis cepulae Frost., onion smut. U. S. (groups 5 and 8).

Urocystis tritici Koern., flag smut. Ill., Kans., Mo. and Wash. (group 5 for seed).

Uromyces betae Lev., beet rust. Calif., Oreg., and Wash. (groups 5 and 7 for seed).

SUMMARY OF QUARANTINE MEASURES FOR PESTS AND DISEASES INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING LISTS

20. The entry and treatment conditions summarized below under group classifications are applicable in general to products offered for importation into the U. S. S. R. if infested with, or subject to being infested with, in some cases as shown, the insects and diseases cited in the foregoing lists. The citation of "Group 1" in the lists, for example, signifies that importations of hosts of the pests concerned will be subject to the conditions prescribed under group 1 below.

Group 1—Pests of Cotton

(a) Prohibiting the importation of cottonseed and raw cotton;

(b) Prohibiting the importation of cotton fiber from countries and districts infested with the quarantine insects and diseases;

(c) Disinfecting cotton fiber permitted entry from districts free from the quarantined insects and diseases, and restricting the districts where seed cotton may be processed; prohibiting importation of such fiber into cotton growing areas;

(d) Removing samples of seed cotton, raw cotton, and lint from parcels;

(e) Removing objects stuffed with seed cotton, raw cotton, or cotton lint;

(f) Disinfecting bales of wool when found to be contaminated with cottonseed, squares, raw cotton, or cotton fiber with seed; and

(g) Prohibiting the importation of root crops of other plants from districts infested with the white-fringed beetle; also fumigation of planting material and destruction of packing of cargo if subject to quarantine.

Group 2—Pests of Potatoes

(a) Embargo on potatoes;

(b) Setting out in quarantine potatoes imported on a special permit if, upon analysis, they prove to be free from potato wart. Infected tubers are destroyed; and

(c) Setting out in quarantine other tubers, roots, bulbs, seedlings, etc., arriving from countries where potato wart exists after such material is washed free from soil and disinfected.

Pests of Other Plants

Group 3. Embargo on host material.
Group 4. Embargo on host material from infested or infected areas.
Group 5. Embargo on infested lots. Return to country of origin all or part of a shipment found to harbor quarantined pests and diseases, or order its destruction in case the shipper or consignee refuses to return same to country of origin.
Group 6. Withdraw, destroy, or process the infected part of the material and release the balance, or unaffected part, to proceed to its destination after a prescribed disinfection to render it free from infection or infestation.
Group 7. Hold healthy or suspected materials in quarantine.
Group 8. Limit points of import or quantities, and/or localities of consumption.
Group 9. Root stocks only of bamboo are permitted entry.
Group 10. Elm wood packing material or planting material prohibited; release of seed through a quarantine nursery.

B. E. P. Q. 456, Revised.

AUGUST 26, 1946.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Protectorate of Nyasaland has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Plant Pests and Diseases Ordinance of February 1, 1924, as revised and supplemented by subsequent proclamations issued by the Governor, and was reviewed by the Director of Agriculture of that country.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of ordinances and proclamations, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original ordinance and proclamations concerned should be consulted for exact texts.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Plant Pests and Diseases Ordinance of February 1, 1924, Revised Edition of the Laws 1933, chapter 64.

Sections 1 to 8 of the above ordinance prescribe regulations for the importation of plants, and sections 9 and 14 empower the Governor in Council to make rules prohibiting, restricting, or otherwise regulating the introduction of any plant or seed from any specific country.

INTRODUCTION

The plant quarantine regulations of the Nyasaland Protectorate govern the entry of plants, defined as "any tree, shrub, or vegetable, and the fruit, seed, leaves, cuttings or bark thereof, and any portion of a plant whatsoever, whether severed or attached," and their wrapping materials. The regulations cited in this summary are applicable to products from the United States, but may or may not apply to products from other countries.

SUMMARY

General Entry Requirements

1. Importations of plants must comply with the following:
(a) A phytosanitary certificate is required with shipments of potatoes, rose plants, tobacco, and tomato seed. (See pars. 10 and 12.)
(b) Import permits are required for all importations of plants, except for seeds of flowers, vegetables, and ornamental trees. (See par. 5.)
(c) Entry of plants is permitted only through the ports of Port Herald and Chileka, unless the Governor otherwise specifies in a permit. (See par. 6.)

Importation Prohibited

2. Importation of the following is prohibited:
Bananas (*Musa* spp.) and parts thereof. (See par. 13.) (See par. 11 for further list.)

Importation Restricted

3. Importations of the following products must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate affirming their freedom from the pests indicated, or that the products, except roses, were grown in an area free from the said pests: (See par. 10.)
Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) from Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say)), and potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.).
Rose plants (*Rosa* spp.) from virus diseases. (See par. 12.)
Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) from angular leafspot (*Bacterium angulatum* F. P. Frome and T. J. Murray), and wildfire (*Bacterium tabacum* Wolf and H. C. Foster).
Tomato seed (*Lycopersicum esculentum* Mill.) from bacterial canker (*Aplanobacter michiganense* (E. F. Sm.)).

Importation Unrestricted

4. Importations of seeds of flowers, vegetables, and ornamental trees are unrestricted. (See par. 5.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Import Permit Required

5. No person shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the Protectorate any plant or the seeds of any plant, save the seeds of flower garden plants, ornamental trees and vegetables without the written permit of the Department of Agriculture specially authorizing the introduction of the particular consignment of that plant or seed from a specified source. The issue of a permit shall be in the absolute discretion of the Department of Agriculture which may attach conditions to the permit. An officer may cause to be destroyed any plant or seed introduced in contravention of this paragraph together with the packages thereof (reg. 7).

Authorized Ports of Entry

6. No person shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the Protectorate any plant or the seed of any plant except (a) by post or, (b), where the importation is otherwise than by post, through Port Herald and Chileka in the Blantyre District,[23] or such other place as the Governor in Council by Proclamation may declare to be a port of entry for plants, unless permission in writing is first obtained from the Governor allowing the importer to introduce specified plants at some other specified place (reg. 3).
Notwithstanding anything contained in the above paragraph, no person shall import any plant by air unless permission in writing is first obtained from the Director of Agriculture.[24]

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[23] The port of entry authorized by Proclamation No. 164 of 1935.
[24] Proclamation No. 6 of 1936.

Inspection on Arrival

7. An officer may examine any plant or seed introduced into the Protectorate, together with the packages thereof, for the purpose of discovering whether the same be infected with any insect pest or plant disease (reg. 5).

Disinfection

8. An officer who examines any plant or seed introduced into the Protectorate may cause such plant or seed with the packages thereof to be disinfected or otherwise treated as may be prescribed at the cost of the importer, and may, in the case of such plant or seed being infected with any pest or disease either before or after disinfection or treatment, cause such plant or seed and its packages to be destroyed (reg. 8).

Certificate of Origin Required of Importer

9. Every importer shall, when required by an officer, certify in writing:
Name and address of the consignor;
Number and kind of packages;
Names, quantities, varieties, and grade marks of the plants in the consignment; and
Place of origin of each of such plants and seeds; and if any plant or seed not specified in such certificate be found in the consignment or, being so specified, be certified under a false or misleading name or description, the officer may, subject to the approval of the Department of Agriculture, cause that plant or seed to be destroyed.
Any person furnishing a certificate under this subsection which is false in any material particular shall be guilty of an offense.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Phytosanitary Certificate Required for Specific Articles

10. No person shall introduce, or cause to be introduced into the Protectorate any of the plants mentioned in the schedule for plants in this paragraph, or the seeds thereof respectively unless the consignment be certified to the satisfaction of the department by a duly authorized official of the country whence the same was exported to be free from any disease or pest mentioned in the schedule of pests and diseases in this paragraph or to have been grown in an area free from such of the said diseases or pests as the particular plant may be liable to.
a. *Schedule of plants.*
Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.).
Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.).
Tomato seed (*Lycopersicum esculentum* Mill.).[25]
b. *Schedule of pests and diseases.*
Aplanobacter michiganense (E. F. Sm.), Bacterial canker.[25]
Bacterium angulatum F. P. Frome and T. J. Murray, angular leafspot.
Bacterium tabacum Wolf and H. C. Foster, wildfire.
Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say), Colorado potato beetle.
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart.

Importation Prohibited

11. The introduction into the Protectorate of any of the following is prohibited:[26]
Acacia plants and parts thereof, except seeds and manufactured products.
Apples (*Malus* spp.), pears (*Pyrus* spp.), quinces (*Cydonia oblonga* Tourn.) and loquats (*Eriobotrya japonica* Lindl.).
Broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* (Koern. Jav.) if unmanufactured and unless the crowns are completley cut away or otherwise crushed to shreds.
Chestnut (*Castanea* spp.) seeds or plants.
Citrus (*Citrus* spp.) fruits (fresh) and dried citrus peel, excluding candied citrus peel.

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[25] Proclamation No. 5 of 1945.
[26] Proclamation No. 11 of 1936.

Coniferous plants and parts thereof, except seeds and manufactured products.
Elm (*Ulmus* spp.) seeds and plants.
Eucalyptus spp., except seeds and manufactured products.
Fresh stone fruits (peaches, plums, prunes, etc.).
Oak (*Quercus*, spp.) plants and parts thereof, except seeds and manufactured products.
Peach (live) stones (*Amygdalus persica* L.).
Plane (*Platanus* spp.) plants and parts thereof, except seeds and manufactured products.
Plants in soil other than special rooting compost.

CERTIFICATION OF ROSE PLANTS AGAINST VIRUS DISEASES REQUIRED

12. The importation of any rose plant from Australia, Canada or the United States of America shall be permitted only on condition that the consignment be certified to the satisfaction of the Director of Agriculture by a duly authorized official of the country whence the same was exported to be free from any virus disease of roses.[27]

BANANAS PROHIBITED

13. No banana plants (*Musa* spp.) or parts thereof shall be imported into the Protectorate unless accompanied by a certificate issued by a mycologist of the South African or Rhodesian Government certifying such bananas to have been grown in quarantine under the supervision of the said mycologist, and to be free from disease.[28]

B. E. P. Q 556 (Superseding P. Q. C. A. 310).

AUGUST 26, 1946.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PERU

The following revised summary of the plant quarantine restrictions of the Republic of Peru has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to that country.

The summary was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts of the Peruvian laws, decrees, and resolutions, as compiled by Señor Julio Guadron, Chief, Service of Phytosanitary Seed and Plant Inspection, Section of Applied Botany, National School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science (Jefe del Servicio de Inspección Sanitaria de Semillas y Plantas, Sección de Botanica Aplicada de la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura y Veterinaria), in an official circular of May 1936, and from subsequent decrees. It was reviewed by Señor Gaudron.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, or as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decrees themselves should be consulted for the exact text.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PERU

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law No. 1221 of December 20, 1909.
The Junta de Sanidad Vegetal, by Supreme Decree No. 181 of June 1, 1928, is empowered to promulgate and enforce laws and regulations for the protection of national agricultural interests.

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[27] Proclamation No. 10 of 1936.
[28] Government Notice No. 29 of March 10, 1942.

SUMMARY

General Entry Provisions

1. Shipment of seeds, living plants or parts of plants, and fresh fruits and vegetables, for entry into Peru, must be supported by the following:

(a) Phytosanitary certificate issued by competent authority (Federal or State) and certificate of origin (by shipper) endorsed by local authorities. (See par. 6.)

(b) Import permit (listing any special requirements applicable) issued in advance of exportation. (See par. 5.)

(c) Consular invoice for cargo or parcel post packages. (See par. 7.)

Authorized ports of entry are as follows: Callao and Iquitos for general cargoes and mail; Callao only for flaxseed, fruits and vegetables; and Lima for mail only. Entry at other ports may also be authorized in special cases. (See par. 9.)

Importation Prohibited

2. Importation of the following articles is prohibited, except as noted:

(a) Banana plants (*Musa* spp.) and parts thereof, except the fruits. (See par. 15.)

(b) Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) plants and parts thereof, including the seeds. (See par. 17.)

(c) Cottonseed (*Gossypium* spp.), except shipments not exceeding 1 kilogram of each variety imported by official agencies from localities free of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saund.)) and certified accordingly by the United States Department of Agriculture. (See par. 12.)

(d) Flaxseed (*Linum* spp.), except shipments directed to the Campana de Fomento del Cultivo de Lino, and accompanied by an official certificate attesting either that the seed were grown in a locality free of wilt (*Fusarium lini* Boll.) or that they are wilt-free. (See par. 25.)

(e) Fresh fruits and vegetables, except from the States of California, Oregon, and Washington. (See par. 19.)

(f) Plants and parts thereof imported by airplane, except with special authorization in each case from the Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería. (See par. 24.)

(g) Seeds and plants in diplomatic pouches. (See par. 11.)

(h) Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), except importations from experiment stations by the Escuela Nacional de Agricultura in quantities not exceeding 25 kilograms for each variety. (See par. 13.)

(i) Parasitic insects, except by the Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería. (See par. 18.)

(j) Citrus plants and cuttings on account of "wilt" disease. (See par. 29.)

Importation Restricted

3. Importation of the following is permitted, subject to the conditions prescribed:

(a) Living plants and seeds must be free of cryptogamic pests and be accompanied by a certificate of origin and a phytosanitary certificate. (See par. 6.)

(b) Fresh fruits and vegetables from the States of California, Oregon, and Washington must be free of pests and be accompanied by the documents specified in paragraph 6.

(c) Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) must be fumigated at the port of arrival in holds of vessels transporting them, or else at the port of export on the day of departure and be accompanied by a fumigation certificate. (See par. 14.)

(d) Postal shipments of vegetable and flower seeds. (See par. 27.)

(e) Grape plants and cuttings. (See par. 28.)

Importation Unrestricted

4. Importations of dried or otherwise processed fruits and vegetables, nuts, grains, etc., for consumption are not restricted.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Import Permit Required in Advance of Importation [29]

5. Any prospective importer of plants, cuttings, or seeds (see also par. 20 for fruits and vegetables) of any kind must previously apply in writing on sealed

[29] Supreme Decree No. 180 of June 1, 1928.

paper to the Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería (Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock) requesting the corresponding authorization, indicating in the application the kind and quantity of seed or plants, the country, locality, and the shipper. (See note below.)

Prospective importers of cottonseed and of sugarcane cuttings or seed must direct their requests through the Sociedad Nacional Agraria.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED [30]

6. The importation of seeds, cuttings, plants, and shrubs (see also par. 20 for fruits and vegetables) is prohibited, except when a shipment is accompanied by the following documents:

(a) Certificate of origin (declaration by producer, dealer, or exporter of the plant products endorsed by local authorities, which may also be included in the phytosanitary certificate.)

(b) Phytosanitary certificate issued by competent authority (Federal, State, or experiment station officials) declaring the shipment free from (cryptogamic) pests and diseases damaging to crops in locality of origin.

(c) Consular invoice issued by a Peruvian consul.

NOTE: For the entry of plants and seeds whose importation offers little danger, such as vegetable or flower seeds in general, or of plants of slight value, previous certification is sufficient; but when plant products representing crops of commercial significance are concerned, and which may carry major pests, previous authorization is required in order that supplementary requirements may be effected, such as fumigation of the products in place of origin, or a declaration in the phytosanitary certificate that the locality of production is free from specific pests.

CONSULAR VISAS REQUIRED FOR CARGO AND PARCEL POST PACKAGES [31]

7. Peruvian consular agents in foreign countries will not issue consular invoices for cargo or parcel post packages that contain seeds, plants, cuttings, and forages, unless the shipper presents for legalization the certificate of origin and phytosanitary certificate specified in paragraph 6, together with a copy of the import permit required by paragraph 5.

8. The payment of consular fees is exempted in the case of shipments with a value not exceeding one Peruvian gold pound ($4.74 United States currency).[32]

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY [33]

9. Sanitary Inspection Services for plant products are available as follows:

(a) In the Customhouse at Callao and in the Lima Post Office by the Sección de Botanica of the Escuela Nacional de Agricultura;

(b) In the Customhouse and Post Office of the river port of Iquitos by an inspector designated by the Government; and

(c) At other ports of the Republic when the Chief of the Plant and Seed Inspection Service and technicians of the respective experiment stations and agricultural commissions can verify sanitary inspection to be available at such ports.

INSPECTION AND TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL [34]

10. Once importations of seeds, cuttings, plants, and shrubs (see also par. 20 for fruits and vegetables) have been landed in Peru, the importer must make application for entry license, following which the importations will be subjected to one of the following four procedures:

(a) The issuance of a simple import permit, when, in the judgment of the Director de Agricultura y Ganadería, the nature of the importation implies that the sanitary certificate provides adequate assurance against the introduction of pests.

(b) A previous inspection, when the kind of imported plants may constitute danger to the national cultures.

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[30] Law No. 1221 of December 20, 1909.

[31] Supreme Decree of October 5, 1923, and art. 388 of the Peruvian Consular Regulations, 1944.

[32] Supreme Resolution of September 30, 1910.

[33] Supreme Decree of June 13, 1914, as amplified by Supreme Decrees of September 28, 1914, and August 12, 1931.

[34] Decree of September 8, 1911.

(c) Scientific disinfection, when the precautionary inspection establishes the necessity therefor.

(d) Burning of the imported material when it comes from a place previously declared infested, or when it is shown by the inspection that the importation would endanger national cultures.

SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS AGAINST IMPORTED PRODUCTS

Importation of Plant Products by Diplomatic Pouches Prohibited [35]

11. It is absolutely prohibited to import any class of seeds, plants, cuttings, or shrubs by means of pouches of the diplomatic service, even when the country from which they may come is deemed free of pests considered as dangerous.

Restrictions Governing the Importation of Cottonseed [36]

12. The entry of cottonseed (*Gossypium* spp.) in general into Peru is prohibited: Provided that a maximum of 1 kilogram of seeds of each variety may be imported through the Escuela Nacional de Agricultura y Veterinaria (National School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science) by the Estación Central Agronomica or by the Sociedad Nacional Agraria when accompanied by certificates issued by the United States Department of Agriculture attesting the seeds were grown in localities free of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saund.)).

Restrictions Governing the Importation of Sugarcane [37]

13. To prevent the introduction of mosaic diseases, the importation of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) cuttings or seed is not permitted, except by the Escuela Nacional de Agricultura under the following conditions:

(a) The cuttings or seed must originate in an experimental station, they must be accompanied by the sanitary certificates prescribed in paragraph 6, and the quantity of each variety must not exceed 25 kilograms.

(b) The imported seed will be grown in quarantine for a period of two years in the Estación Central Agronomica.

(Supreme Resolution No. 672, September 26, 1945, quarantines the Rimac and Carabayllo Valleys on account of the black weevil (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germar.).)

Fumigation of Potatoes Required [38]

14. To prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say)), the importation of potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) from the United States shall be subject to one of the following:

(a) Fumigation in the holds of vessels transporting them upon their arrival in Peru, acording to methods indicated by the Seed Inspection Service; or

(b) Fumigation in the port of origin on the day of departure under the supervision of an authorized official and supported by a legal certificate of fumigation.

Importation of Banana Plants Prohibited [39]

15. The importation of banana plants (*Musa* spp.) or parts thereof (stalks, leaves, etc.) from all foreign countries is prohibited on account of the Panama disease (*Fusarium oœysporum* Schl. var. *cubense* (E. F. Sm.) Wn.).

The black weevil (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germar.) has also been considered as cause for internal quarantine action in Peru. (Supreme Resolution No. 672, September 26, 1945.)

Importation Into Moquegua Valley of Plants and Parts Thereof Prohibited [40]

16. The importation into the Moquegua Valley is prohibited of all kinds of fruits, vegetables, plants or parts of living plants, flowers, etc., proceeding from any other region of the country or from foreign countries, except plants fur-

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[35] Supreme Decree of September 8, 1927.
[36] Supreme Resolutions of March 31, 1922, and November 9, 1928.
[37] Supreme Resolution of June 5, 1925.
[38] Supreme Resolutions of April 17, 1925, and May 22, 1925.
[39] Supreme Decree of January 3, 1936.
[40] Supreme Resolution No. 82 of July 25, 1935.

nished by the Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería for the improvement of vineyards and orchards in the valley, to prevent introduction of fruitflies (*Anastrepha* spp.).

Importation of Coffee Prohibited [41]

17. The importation into and transit through the territory of the Republic of all coffee plants (*Coffea* spp.) or parts of plants including beans, is prohibited for all purposes to prevent the introduction of the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei* (Ferr.)).

Importation of Parasitic Insects Controlled [41]

18. The importation of natural parasitic insects into Peru may be effected solely by specialists of the Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería, with the previous authorization of the Junta de Sanidad Vegetal in every case.

Importation of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables from the United States Prohibited, Except from the States of California, Oregon, and Washington [42]

19. As a temporary measure against the introduction of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* (Wied.)), the importation is prohibited of fresh fruits and vegetables from Central America, Antilles, Bermuda, Territory of Hawaii, and the United States of America, except from the States of California, Oregon, and Washington.

20. Importations of fruits from the States of California, Oregon, and Washington will be subject to the same measures prescribed for seeds and plants in paragraphs 5 to 10, inclusive.

21. The landing of fruits and other plant products in ships' stores from the prohibited countries will not be permitted.

22. Peruvian consuls in the United States will not visé invoices for products referred to in paragraph 19 unless a certificate of origin, issued by a competent official, is presented for legalization, and will refuse to legalize invoices in the case of products from the State of Florida.

23. Failure by the importer to present the certificate of origin prescribed in paragraph 22 will prevent the unloading of fruits and vegetables, and may cause the products concerned to be destroyed.

Importation of Plant Material by Airplane Prohibited [43]

24. The importation by airplane transportation of the products referred to in paragraph 20, also of seeds and living plants, is prohibited until a customs service for the inspection of airplanes has been established: Provided that exception to this prohibition may be taken in special cases upon application by the importer to the Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería for authorization to import plant products by airplane. (Letter from Sr. Gaudron, Lima, Peru, April 25, 1942.)

Restrictions Governing the Importation of Flaxseed [44]

25. The importation of flaxseed (*Linum* spp.) is prohibited: Provided that importations are authorized by the Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería to cover needs of planters engaged in flax culture, when made through the Campana de Fomento del Cultivo de Lino, subject to the following conditions:

(a) A shipment must have been produced in a locality free of flax wilt (*Fusarium lini* Boll.) and be certified accordingly by official authorities of the country of origin; or a shipment must be accompanied by an official biological certificate declaring the consignment to be free of the aforesaid disease.

(b) Imported seeds will be disinfected and fumigated in the Estación de Sanidad Vegetal at the maritime terminal in the port of Callao, at the expense of the importer.

26. The Campana de Fomento del Cultivo de Lino is entrusted with the importation, distribution, and trading of imported seed, and with the enforcement of the regulations pertaining thereto.

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[41] Supreme Resolution of July 19, 1941.
[42] Supreme Resolution of August 2, 1929, as amended by the decree of December 11, 1930.
[43] See footnote 42.
[44] Supreme Decree of June 3, 1942, as modified by Supreme Decrees No. 511 of September 23, 1943, and No. 612 of December 15, 1943.

Postal Shipments of Vegetable and Flower Seeds [45]

27. Advance permits are required from the Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería for the importation of postal shipments of vegetable and flower seeds. The applications must include information regarding the variety of the seeds, quantity, place of origin and destination. The seeds to be imported must be accompanied by a certificate to the effect that they are free from insect pests and diseases. Inspection is made by agricultural authorities at Peruvian post offices before entry is permitted.

Grape Plants Placed Under Control [46]

28. The importation of grape plants or cuttings has been brought under the control of the State, so that a careful distribution of the different varieties may be made for their best adaptation to the various viticultural zones in Peru.

Importation of Citrus Plants Prohibited

29. The entrance into Peru of citrus plants and cuttings is prohibited as long as preventive measures for the control of the disease called "wilt" are unknown (Supreme Resolution No. 673, September 26, 1945).

B. E. P. Q. 497, Revised.

August 30, 1946.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

This digest of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Venezuela is offered for the information of the nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from translations made of the Law of June 18, 1941, by Pablo Ortiz, Plant Quarantine Inspector, and from other official notices. It was reviewed and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Venezuela.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and sufficiently complete for its purpose up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

Avery S. Hoyt,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Law of June 18, 1941]

Article 2 of this law authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria) to promulgate prohibitive and restrictive measures and otherwise regulate the importation and transit of plants and plant products, to establish ports of entry, and to require treatment, quarantine, or destruction of infested products.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Importation of Used Containers Prohibited

1. It is absolutely prohibited to import sacks, containers, and wrapping materials previously used for storage or transport of products or by-products of plants and animals (art. 2, par. 1).

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[45] Par. 1, Dispatch No. 379, October 10, 1945, U. S. Embassy, Lima.
[46] Supreme Resolution August 10, 1945.

CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

2. Plants and plant products (including seeds) of foreign origin for which transportation through the national territory is required by virtue of treaties or trade agreements must be accompanied by a certificate issued by sanitary authorities of the port or place of export, certifying to their freedom from pests (art. 4, par. 1).

Note: Certificates should be visaed by a Venezuelan consul.[47] Certification by either Federal or State authorities is acceptable.

SPECIAL PERMIT REQUIRED IN ADVANCE FOR PLANTS IN SOIL

3. A special import permit must be obtained in advance of shipment from the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock for the importation of plants in soil.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

4. Freight shipments are inspected at the maritime ports of Venezuela, or in some cases, at Caracas. Parcel-post shipments are inspected at Caracas, or if consigned elsewhere, at the cities where parcel-post service is available.

DISPOSAL OF INFECTED PLANTS

5. Plants suspected of being diseased are sent to the Experiment Station near Caracas, for inspection. If found to be diseased they may be destroyed, held for observation, or the infected portions removed.

The most feared diseases are the witches'-broom disease (*Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel), root rot diseases of cacao (*Theobroma cacao*) apparently caused by *Rosellinia* spp., the annular rot (ring rot) of potatoes caused by (*Phytomonas sepedonica*), tobacco mildew caused by *Peronospora nicotianae*.

Among the insects: Cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), and Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* (Wied)).

B. E. P. Q. 382, Supplement No. 1, Revised.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1946.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

REVISED RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES

Decree No. 1372/945 issued July 30, 1946, at Montevideo, revokes Decree No. 50: 941 of June 4, 1941, regulating the importation of seed potatoes into Uruguay. Pertinent articles of the new decree follow:

ARTICLE 1. Every shipment of potatoes imported into the country to be used as seed, must be accompanied by certificates of origin and plant health which will make clear:

(a) That the exported tubers are practically free from attacks of insects and diseases mentioned below: *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart, *Phthorimaea* (*Gnorimoschema*) *operculella* Zell., potato tuber worm, *Leptinotarsa* (*Doryphora*) *decemlineata* Say, *Bacterium solanacearum* E F S, bacterial wilt, *Phytomonas sepedonica* Bergert et al., ring rot.

(b) That the potatoes to be exported must be free from other serious parasitic diseases, a prudent margin of tolerance to be permitted for harmless affections.

In particular with reference to potato scabs, they must be distinguished:

(1) Common scabs (*Actinomyces scabies* (Thax.) Guess.) and other agents.

(2) Black scab (*Rhizoctonia violacea* Tul.)

(3 Powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea* (Wallr.) T. Johnson.)

The following tolerances will be applied in connection with these diseases:

Slight attacks—up to 10 percent of the number of potatoes.

Severe attacks—up to 5 percent of the number of potatoes.

Every attack which exceeds the indicated percentages will necessitate the disinfection of the shipments.

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[47] From information supplied by the American Consulate in Caracas on April 5, 1939.

ART. 2. In addition to the certificates of healthy origin, the shipments of potatoes must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Government of the exporting country, in which it is made clear that the selected tubers were actually grown for seed and that the fields from which they came have been under control, or have been the object of official inspection, in which the absence of "degeneration" diseases was verified in a practical manner, "degeneration" meaning the various virus diseases which lower the vitality of the tubers.

ART. 3. If on arrival in the country, the potatoes are judged unsuited for seed by the technical staff of the Dirección de Agronomíca, they can be used for consumption, if there is no special reason to disqualify them for that also.

ART. 4. Domestic regulations dealing with potatoes judged unsuitable for seed or consumption.

ART. 5. Provision for revision when necessary.

ART. 6. Revocation of decree of June 4, 1941.

ART. 7. Signatures.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 444, Second Revision.

NOVEMBER 4, 1946.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH ZONE OF MOROCCO

The revision of the digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the French Zone of Morocco has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from official translations of the French texts of the dahirs and decrees promulgated by the Director-General of Agriculture, Commerce, and Colonization, and more recently from those of the Director of Economic Affairs of the French Zone of the Sherifian Empire (Morocco), and reviewed by the Director of Economic Affairs.

The information included in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original dahirs and decrees should be consulted for the exact texts.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FRENCH ZONE OF MOROCCO

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BASIC LEGISLATION

The dahir of September 20, 1927, Bulletin Officiel No. 803 of March 13, 1928, the dahir of April 29, 1933, Bulletin Officiel No. 1076 of June 9, 1933, and decrees promulgated thereunder.

INTRODUCTION

1. Plants and plant products subject to the provisions of the dahir of September 20, 1927, include the following: Seedlings, layers, cuttings, scions, bulbs, cut flowers, fruits, pits of fruits, vegetables, tubers, rhizomes, roots, grain, seeds, and in general, all plant wastes; manures, fertilizers, containers, and packing materials; logs, bark, posts, poles, etc.; products of plant origin, such as industrially dried fruits and vegetables, flours, food pastes, bran, oilcakes, hay, and straw.

SUMMARY

General Entry Provisions

2. (a) Phytosanitary certificates are not required, except with shipments of potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants. (See par. 12.)

(b) Copies of commercial invoices, certified by shippers or importers, are required with importations of seedlings, layers, cuttings, scions, bulbs, tubers, roots, rhizomes, and cut flowers. (See par. 19.)

(c) Import permits and consular visas are not required.

(d) Ports of entry authorized for all restricted products are: Casablanca, Port-Lyautey, and Oujda. In addition, subject to weight requirements, potatoes may enter at Rabat, Safi, Mazagan, Mogador and Agadir, and used sacks may enter at Rabat, Safi, Mazagan, Mogador and Martimprey-du-Kiss. (See pars. 17, 18, 21, and 24.)

Importation Prohibited

3. (a) Dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.) may not be imported except for scientific or official technical purposes. (See par. 6.)

(b) Live insects in any stage (see (d) below), unless preserved in liquids, and cultures (see (b)) below) of myxomycetes, fungi, or bacteria may not be imported except for scientific or official technical purposes. (See par. 6.)

(c) Living plants, culms, straw, leaves, roots, husks, rachises, and inflorescenses of *Zea mays* L; *Sorghum vulgare* Pers. and other cultivated species of the genus *Sorghum; Panicum miliaceum* L., *Setaria italica* Beauv., and other species of Panicum; any part of residue of *Cannabis sativa* L. except seeds, fiber, and inflorescenses; whole plants, living or dead of *Arundo donax* L., except peeled or split stems used in making packings. (See par. 34.)

Importation Restricted

4. (a) Forage-crop seeds of the genera *Medicago, Trifolium, Lotus,* and *Anthyllis* are subject to examination for dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.) (See par. 31.)

(b) Fungi, Myxomycetes, and bacteria, of economic or sanitary interest are authorized entry subject to examination on arrival. (See par. 22.)

(c) Hay may be imported only in the form of mechanically compressed and bound bales in which cases it is unrestricted. (See par. 29 and par. 30 (f).)

(d) Insects of economic importance: Certain honey-producing and silk-producing insects are authorized entry, subject to inspection on arrival, if properly marked. (See par. 20.)

(e) Plants or parts of plants: (See par. 10.)
(f) Plants and parts thereof used as packing materials, except approved kinds and industrially processed items, are subject to sanitary inspection and possible disinfection or disposal. (See pars. 26 to 28.)
(g) Potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants: Shipments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (see par. 12), showing proof of origin. (See par. 36 for seed potatoes.)

Importation Unrestricted

5. (a) Grain of wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, rice, sorghum and millet; coffee beans, cacao, dried herbs, gums and resins, dried medicinal plants in packages, lumber and wood, dried and processed fruits, flours, food pastes, bran, oilcakes, moss, straw of wheat, rye, oats and barley, hay in bales, peat, and vegetable fibers. (See pars. 28 and 30.)
(b) Dried herbarium specimens. (See par. 16.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Dahir of September 20, 1927, Bulletin Officiel No. 803, March 13, 1928)

Definition of Plant Parasite

6. The term "plant parasite" designates any animal or plant organism, at any stage of development, that can effect lesions or other injury to wild plants of economic importance, to cultivated plants, to plant products belonging to those categories, or is of such a character as to cause their death or modification.

Importation and Transit of Insects Fungi, Bacteria, and Dodder Prohibited

The entry into or transit through the French Zone is prohibited of live insects, the eggs, larvae, numphs, or pupae of such insects, when not preserved in liquids; cultures of myxomycetes, fungi, or bacteria; and dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.).

Entry Permitted for Scientific Purposes

7. When the articles named in paragraph 6 are intended for scientific purposes or for official technical purposes, they may be admitted to entry if so packed as to prevent their dispersal.
8. A decree of the Director-General of Agriculture, Commerce, and Colonization (now Director of Economic Affairs) will determine what species of insects, myxomycetes, fungi, or bacteria, may be admitted to entry or transit for economic or sanitary interests and the conditions under which they will be admitted.
9. The Director-General and the Director of Public Health and Hygiene may likewise grant temporary derogations from the provisions of paragraph 6.

Entry and Transit Controlled

10. The entry into, transit through, and movement within the French Zone, and the exportation beyond that Zone, of the following-named products or articles, are regulated by the provisions of the present dahir:
(a) All plants, or parts of plants such as seedlings, layers, cuttings, scions, grafts, cut flowers, fruits, pits of fruits, vegetables, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, roots, grain, and seeds, and in general all plant waste.
(b) Manures, vegetable fertilizers, composts, soil, even when the latter forms a portion of a package of live plants.
(c) Cases, baskets, sacks, wrappers, packing, used props and supports, and any other article or material that has been used for the transportation or handling of the products or articles above-mentioned, the utilization of which might involve pest risk to crops.
(d) Logs, cork, bark, tanbark, posts, poles, railroad ties, and cordwood.
(e) All products of plant origin, such as fruits and vegetables industrially dried, flours, food pastes, bran, oilcakes, straw, and hay. (See pars. 28 and 30 for list of unrestricted products.)

Inspection on Arrival

11. The products named in paragraph 10 will be inspected by officials of the Director-General of Agriculture on their entry into the French Zone and dealt with in accordance with the findings: Release for entry, treatment, relading, or destruction. Inspectors are authorized to withdraw samples from shipments for detailed examination.

This inspection may be extended to other products if the inspector has reason to suspect that they carry plant parasites. Products intended for propagation may be placed under observation for variable periods. The Director-General may determine, if occasion requires, the products that, by derogation, shall not be subject to the provisions of this paragraph.

Phytosanitary Certificate May Be Required

12. The Director-General may declare by decree the products named in paragraph 10 which must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate including certification of origin, and other conditions required for certification. He has declared by decree that potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplant must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. (See par. 40.)

Importations Subject to Treatment

Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph does not exclude the phytosanitary inspection prescribed by paragraph 11, with all the consequences involved: Refusal of entry, destruction, distinfection, or fumigation, etc.

Packing and Marking

13. The packing of the products named in paragraph 10 shall be done in such a manner as to permit their inspection and, if necessary, their disinfection or fumigation.[48]

It should be possible to identify the packages with certainty, failing which, they will be reloaded or destroyed at the option of the consignee.

The opening of containers will be at the expense and risk of the consignee.

Sampling Seeds

14. The conditions for sampling seeds on their entry into the French Zone to disclose the presence of dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) will be determined by a decree of the Grand Vizir. In-transit shipments are excepted. Sampling is done at the expense of importers in accordance with rates established by the same order. The withdrawal of samples gives no right of indemnity.[49]

Products Affected by the Law

15. The preceding provisions apply to the products mentioned in paragraph 10 whatever be the means of transportation, even if brought in by members of ships' crews, or by the personnel of railroad or steamship companies, or any other transportation services.

16. The importation and transit of certain products mentioned in paragraph 10, or of certain others among them from specified countries or localities, may be prohibited by a decree of the Grand Vizir.

Botanical Specimens Unrestricted

The preceding provisions do not apply to dried plants intended for botanical collections.

The Grand Vizir, by decree, may make provisions to facilitate, in frontier localities of the French Zone, the exchange of plants with frontier localities.

Phytosanitary Control of Imported Plant Material

(Decree of the Director of Economic Affairs of September 10, 1936, Bulletin Officiel No. 1247, September 18, 1936, as amended by decree of October 16, 1936, Bulletin Officiel No. 1252, October 23, 1936, and by decree of November 20, 1945, Bulletin Officiel No. 1732, January 4, 1946, promulgating regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of the dahir of September 20, 1927)

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[48] For approved packing materials see par. 28, and for prohibited materials see par. 34.

[49] See par. 31 on the importation of forage crop seeds.

Authorized Ports of Entry

17. The importation and transit of the products named in paragraph 10, may be effected only through the ports of Casablanca and Port-Lyautey, and the frontier post of Oujda.

18. By derogation of the provisions of paragraph 17, potatoes are also authorized entry through the ports of Rabat, Mazagan, Safi, and Mogador, when shipments weighing not less than 20 metric quintals of 100 kilograms are concerned, and through the port of Agadir when shipments weighing not less than 100 metric quintals are concerned; and used sacks are authorized entry through the ports of Rabat, Safi, and Mogador when shipments weighing 20 metric quintals or more are concerned, and the frontier post of Martimprey-du-Kiss whatever the weight.

Certified Copy of Invoice Required With Each Shipment

19. Shipments of seedlings (stocks), layers, cuttings, scions, bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, roots and cut flowers must be accompanied by a copy of the commercial invoice of the shipment duly certified by the shipper or importer, and mentioning the botanical species and varieties, the name and address of the shipper and of the establishment of origin, the name and address of the consignee, the weight of the packages, and details of the contents of each.

IMPORTATION PERMITTED OF INSECTS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

(Decree of the Director-General of March 11, 1928, Bulletin Officiel No. 803, March 13, 1928, as amended by the decree of the Director-General of May 12, 1937, Bulletin Officiel No. 1282, May 21, 1937)

20. The insects hereafter named are admitted to entry into and transit through the French Zone:

(a) Honey-producing insects:

Apis ligustica Spin.
Apis mellifera L., Honey-bee.

(b) Silk-producing insects:

Antheraea mylitta Drury, Tasar silkworm.
Antheraea pernyi var. *yama-mai* Guer.
Attacus atlas L.
(*Sericaria*) *Bombyx mori* L., silkworm.
Philosamia cynthia Drury.
(*Attacus ricini* Hutton)=*Philosamia lunula* Walk.
Attacus (*Rothschildi*) *orizaba* Westw.
(*Platysamia*) *Samia cecropia* L.
Telea polyphemus Cramer.
Cocoons of pupae of *Formica rufa* L., commonly known as "ants' eggs."

The entry of the honey-producing insects is permitted only in (oeufs de fourmis) the adult state; and the silk-producing insects, only in egg and pupal stages.

21. The entry of these insects may be effected only through the ports of Casablanca and Port-Lyautey, and the frontier post of Oujda.

Shipments of these insects shall bear the name, address, and occupation of the shipper, as well as the names of the species comprising the shipment.

For the purpose of identification these shipments, on arrival, will be inspected by an official of the Director-General charged with phytosanitary inspection, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 11. Insects recognized by the said official as not belonging to the above-named species will be refused entry or destroyed at the option and expense of the consignee.

IMPORTATION PERMITTED OF CRYPTOGAMS OF ECONOMIC OR SANITARY INTEREST

(Decree of the Director-General of March 1, 1928, Bulletin Officiel No. 803, March 13, 1928)

22. The following classes of fungi, myxomycetes and bacteria may be admitted for entry into or transit through the French Zone:

(a) Yeasts used in the manufacture of wines, ciders, in brewing, bread making, and in the production of alcohol;

(b) Mucors used in the manufacture of alcohol;

(c) Yeasts and bacteria for use in vegetable conserves such as sauerkraut, string beans;

(d) Bacteria for the production of vinegar;

(e) Bacteria employed in the retting of textile plants;

(f) Bacteria known as nitric and nitrous ferments;
(g) Bacteria assimilating nitrogen from the air;
(h) Fungi (molds) used in cheese making;
(i) Bacteria known as lactic ferments in "Yaourt" or "Yoghourt";
(j) Yeasts for ensilage;
(k) Ferments of "Kephir" and "Koumiss;"
(l) Cryptogams intended for veterinary, therapeutic, or experimental purposes;
(m) Cryptogams intended for use in therapeutic and medical experimentation.

23. The cryptogams designated in subparagraphs (a) to (i) may be imported as pure cultures only.

24. The cryptogams designated in paragraph 22 may be imported only through the ports of Casablanca and Port-Lyautey and the frontier post of Oujda.

25. Containers of the cryptogams mentioned in paragraph 22 must bear the name, address, and business or status of the shipper, and the name of the species of cryptogam, if it is included in subparagraph (a) to (i) of paragraph 22.

Shipments included in subparagraph (a) to (g) of paragraph 22 must be examined on arrival, for purposes of identity, as required by paragraph 11.

Shipments included in the other subparagraphs will be subject to the same conditions and, according to the circumstances, shipments under subparagraph (m) will go to an official designated by the Director of Public Health and Hygiene; or to the chief of the research laboratory of animal industry in the case of shipments under subparagraphs (h) to (1).

Cryptogams (fungi, myxomycetes, or bacteria) recognized by these officials as not belonging to one of the categories listed in the present order shall be reembarked or destroyed at the option and expense of the consignee.

APPROVED PACKING MATERIALS

(Vizirial decree of October 6, 1942, Bulletin Officiel No. 1568, November 13, 1942, as amended by Bulletin Officiel No. 1577 of January 15, 1943, revoking and superseding vizirial decree of September 13, 1933)

26. The Shipments into the French Zone of products or articles wrapped, bundled, enveloped, trimmed or held together with plant products, especially with hay, are subject to sanitary inspection under the conditions provided for in paragraph 11.

27. Inspectors of Plant Protection may exempt importations from sanitary inspection, if they consider this can be done without danger, on the condition the wrappings are destroyed; or they may prescribe such other sanitary measures as are deemed necessary, including the fumigation of the packages and destruction of the wrapping at the importer's expense.

28. The following exemptions are allowed:
(a) Straw of wheat (*Triticum* spp.), barley (*Hordeum* spp.), oats (*Avena* spp.), and rye (*Secale cereale* L.);
(b) Wrappings made with leaves of the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.);
(c) Esparto grass (*Stipa tenacissima* L. and *Lygeum spartium* L.);
(d) Stems of the giant reed (*Arundo donax* L.) if peeled, defoliated and split;
(e) Coconut fiber (*Cocos nucifera* L.);
(f) Roots of ferns of the genera *Polypodium*, *Pteris* and *Osmunda;*
(g) Willow (*Salix* spp.) used in basket making;
(h) Mosses (Hypnaceae and Bryaceae) and (Sphagnum Sphagnaceae);
(i) Ferns when they serve as wrappings for shellfish; and
(j) Leaves of species of *Glynogyne* (Scitamineae) and *Mitragyna* (Rubiaceae) when used for packing for Kola nuts.

29. The entry of hays into the French Zone is authorized only in the form of mechanically compressed and bound bales.

IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT UNRESTRICTED

(Decree of the Director of Economic Affairs of December 9, 1944, Bulletin Officiel No. 1678 of December 22, 1944 revoking and superseding the decree of September 13, 1933, as amended)

30. The importation and transit is authorized of the following-named products without restriction concerning the place of entry, sanitary inspection, disinfection, fumigation, return, or destruction:
(a) Grain of the following cereals:
Wheat (cultivated species of the genus *Triticum* L.);
Barley (cultivated species of the genus *Hordeum* L.);
Oats (cultivated species of the genus *Avena* L.);

Rye (*Secale cereale* L.), and Maize (*Zea mays* L.);
Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.), and Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*);
Sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.).

(b) Coffee beans (*Coffee arabica* L., *C. liberica* Hiarn, and *C. stenophylla* Dox), green leaves of tea (*Thea chinensis* Sims.), and cacao beans (*Theobroma cacao* L.).

(c) Dried lavender (*Lavandula vera* D. C., *L. latifolia* Vall., and *L. stoechas* L.); dried garden thyme (*Thymus vulgaris* L.); dried rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis* L.), dried sarsaparilla (*Smilax sarsaparilla* L.); senna (*Cassia* spp. L.); star anise (*Illicium anisatum* L.) and green anise seed *Pimpinella anisum* L.); cones of hops (female inflorescence of *Humulus lupulus* L. and *H. japonicus* Sieb & Zucc.); henna (dried leaves and stems of *Lawsonia alba* Lam.); refuse of rose flowers; licorice wood (rhizomes or roots of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L. and *G. echinata* L.); and dried medicinal plants in packets.

(d) Gums, resins, gum-resins, incense, benzoin, resin of aloes, various nutgalls (Chinese galls, Takaout, oak galls, etc.).

(e) Blocks of wood, cork, bark, tanbark, poles, posts, railroad ties, rough lumber, cordwood, and peat.

(f) Dried prunes, figs, raisins, apricots, apples, pears and peaches, candied and pickled fruits, and fruits that have been processed otherwise than by drying; cereal flours, alimentary pastes, bran, and oilcake; wheat, rice, rye, and oat straw; hay in mechanically pressed and bound bales; alfalfa meal; vegetable fibers, such as raphia, sisal and palm fiber; and dried plants and parts of plants known as "sterilized" which have been treated by heat or chemicals.

(g) Seeds of sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.), black cumin (*Nigella sativa* L.), pistachio (*Pistacia vera* L.), stone pine (*Pinus pinea* L.) and shelled chestnuts (*Castanea sativa* Mill.).

(h) The products enumerated in the decree of October 6, 1942, regulating the importation of plant products to wrap imported products and articles. (See par. 28.)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF FORAGE-CROP SEEDS

(Vizirial decree of May 8, 1933)

Seeds Affected

31. Forage-crop seeds of the following genera are subject to examination to determine whether or not they contain dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.); *Medicago* (alfalfa and yellow trefoil), *Trifolium* (clovers), *Lotus*, and *Anthyllis*.

32. Importers or their agents are required to furnish the botanical names of the seeds and the weight of the shipment.

33. These regulations do not preclude the application of the provisions of the dahir of September 20, 1927, and the decree pertaining thereto.

RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER

(Vizirial decree of August 31, 1932, Bulletin Officiel No. 1039 of September 23, 1932, as amended by decrees of September 3, 1934, and July 12, 1935)

34. The importation into and transit through the French Zone of the following are prohibited:

(a) Living plants, or culms, straw, leaves, roots, husks, rachises, and inflorescences of maize, *Zea mays* L.; Sorghums, *Holcus sorghum* (*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.), all cultivated species of *Sorghum* or *Andropogon;* millet, *Panicum miliaceum* L., *Chaetochloa* (*Panicum*) *italica*, and other cultivated species of *Panicum*, and in general, of any part or residue of these plants, except the seeds, of whatever origin.

(b) Any part or residue of plants of hemp, *Cannabis sativa* L., except seeds, fiber, and inflorescences without any portion of the stems.

(c) Whole plants, living or dead, of the giant reed, *Arundo donax* L., or parts thereof, except peeled or split stems used in making packings.

(d) Produce of any kind, the packings of which are composed of the above-named plants or parts thereof.

(e) Articles made of the above-named plants, or with parts thereof; especially brooms.

35. Any shipment containing the products named in the preceding paragraph will be returned or destroyed, at the option of the consignee or his representative, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 11.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES

(Vizirial decree of September 25, 1935, Bulletin Officiel No. 1198, October 11, 1935, as amended by the decree of May 27, 1936)

Packages to be Securely Fastened and Sealed

36. The importation into the French Zone of Morocco of seed potatoes for sale or transfer is prohibited unless the tubers are contained in a package that is completely closed by a sealed locking device and provided with a tag indicating in full:

(a) The name and address of the seller;

(b) The name of the variety of potatoes contained in the package;

(c) A statement of the purity of the variety based on 100 tubers; the grading may not be less than 98 percent. The indication "selected" may be placed after the varietal name if the potatoes are accompanied by a certificate issued by a control station that supervised the growing crop;

(d) The minimum weight of the tubers, which may not fall below 35 gm.:

(e) The words "calibrated seed" or "seeds not calibrated" as the case may be. For so-called calibrated seed potatoes the variation in the weight of the tubers may not exceed 15 percent, and none of them may weigh less than 35 gm.;

(f) The country of origin, with the name of the municipality and department where France is concerned, and the name of the locality when other countries are concerned.

The above data must be repeated on all papers that concern the sale.

37. Erroneous statements concerning the condition, origin, variety, and degree of purity of potatoes are forbidden.

Catalog Name of Potato Variety To Be Used

38. The variety of seed potatoes is to be designated by the name they bear in the catalog issued by the French Department of Agriculture or the Central Station of Agronomic Research. Each newly produced variety must be entered in one or both of those catalogs before it can enter into traffic.

General Import Regulations Remain Applicable

39. The foregoing regulations are without prejudice to those of the Dahir of September 20, 1927.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES, TOMATOES, AND EGGPLANTS

(Decree of the Director of Economic Affairs November 20, 1945, Bulletin Officiel No. 1732, January 4, 1946, revoking vizirial decree of June 10, 1942, Bulletin Officiel No. 1550 of October 7, 1942, revoking and superseding vizirial decree of August 1, 1936)

40. Shipments of potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplant must be free from parasites, especially the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say)), the potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb)), and must be free from the following virus diseases: spindle tuber, nonmosaic crinkle, witches' broom, Canada streak, and calico disease. In addition, they must be free from dirt, tops, and other debris.

Before shipment, they must be inspected by a member of the Plant Protection Service of the country of origin and accompanied by a certificate stating that the potatoes in the shipment conform with the above-mentioned conditions and indicating the name and address of the receiver, the number and kind of containers, the date of inspection, the place of origin of the potatoes in the shipment, and a list of the varieties. This certificate must bear the signature of the inspector and the official seal of the inspection service, and must also declare that the containers were sealed and labeled under the inspector's supervision.

41.

SUGGESTED FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR POTATOES, TOMATOES, AND EGGPLANT

The undersigned (full name and title), certifies that the potatoes, tomatoes, eggplant (erase the words not applicable) comprising the shipment described below, have been inspected, and do not contain, to his knowledge, any dangerous parasite which might spread to field or horticultural crops, especially the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say)), potato wart (*Synchytrium*

endobioticum (Schilb.)), and the following virus diseases: spindle tuber, nonmosaic crinkle, witches'-broom, Canada streak, or calico.

He certifies also that the potatoes are free from dirt, tops, and other debris, and that the sacks were sealed and labeled under his supervision.

Date_____
Signature_____
[OFFICIAL SEAL]

Name and address of shipper_____
Name and address of receiver_____
Number and kind of containers_____
Gross weight of containers_____
Date of inspection_____
Origin of products in the shipment_____
Names of varieties_____

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

REVOCATION OF OREGON PLANT QUARANTINE RELATING TO THE ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH

Oregon Plant Quarantine Order No. 53 pertaining to the oriental fruit moth has been revoked and is no longer in effect.

The rescinding of this State plant quarantine order modifies the list of Oregon plant quarantines published in the Postal Bulletin of June 8, 1945, thus removing the restrictions on the shipment into Oregon from other States of the fresh fruits, plants, and plant material, and packing boxes, the movement of which into Oregon has been restricted heretofore on account of the oriental fruit moth.

Postmasters will please therefore make the necessary correction by striking out item No. 5 in the second paragraph of the notice of June 8, 1945, and be governed accordingly. (The Postal Bulletin, January 24, 1946.)

REVOCATION OF WASHINGTON PLANT QUARANTINE RELATING TO THE ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH

Washington Plant Quarantine Order No. 451 pertaining to the oriental fruit moth has been revoked and is no longer in effect.

The rescinding of this State plant quarantine order modifies the list of Washington plant quarantines published in the Postal Bulletin of February 18, 1944, thus removing the restrictions on the shipment into Washington from other States of the fresh fruits, plants, and plant material, and packing boxes, the movement of which into Washington has been restricted heretofore on account of the oriental fruit moth.

Postmasters will therefore make the necessary correction by striking out item No. 5 in the second paragraph of the notice of February 18, 1944, and be governed accordingly. See also the notice of April 10, 1945. (The Postal Bulletin, January 24, 1946.)

REVOCATION OF ARIZONA PLANT QUARANTINE RELATING TO THE ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH

Arizona Plant Quarantine Order No. 11 pertaining to the oriental fruit moth has been revoked and the restrictions on the shipment into Arizona from other States of fresh fruits, plants, and plant material, and packing boxes, as set forth in the list of Arizona plant quarantines published in the Postal Bulletin of August 7, 1945, are no longer in effect.

Postmasters will, therefore, strike out item (8) in that list and be governed accordingly. It should be understood that the revocation of Arizona Plant Quarantine Order No. 11 in no way affects the general requirements of sections 595 and 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, with regard to the endorsement of parcels containing plants and plant products nor does the revocation exempt such matter from the provisions relating to the inspection and treatment of plants and plant products mailed to places in Arizona. (The Postal Bulletin, March 12, 1946.)

CALIFORNIA STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of California, the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant materials, known to be hosts of injurious pests and plant diseases, is subject to certain requirements, or entirely prohibited.

The following table gives a summary of the California quarantine laws and regulations, showing the quarantined areas, the plants and plant products affected, and the pests and diseases of which such plants are known hosts. Under the provisions of paragraph 2 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, postmasters should not accept such plants and plant products when presented for mailing in violation of these quarantine laws and regulations, and should invite the attention of the mailers thereto.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED OR REGULATED ENTRY INTO CALIFORNIA

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or California permit	
(Col. I)	(Col. II)	(Col. III)	(Col. IV)
(1) Entire United States except Arizona.	Citrus fruits and plants and parts thereof except seed.	Citrus seed admitted under California permit.	Scale insects, fruit flies and citrus canker.
(2) All states east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	Chestnuts and chinquapin plants and parts thereof including NUTS.	----------	Chestnut back disease.
(3) All States east of and including Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming.	Fresh fruits of apple, apricot, cherry, hawthorne (haws), nectarine, peach, pear, plum, prune, and quince *except* (1) if grown in nonquarantined area and reshipped in original labeled containers, or (2) if officially certified to have been grown outside quarantined area and continued identity maintained prior to repacking and reshipment.	----------	Plum curculio and apple maggot.
(4) All States east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	Filbert and hazel: Plants and parts thereof except the nuts.	----------	Filbert blight.
(5) Entire United States-----	Cotton bolls, cottonseed and seed hulls from pest-infested areas.	Lint, seed cotton, cottonseed, hulls, and bolls admitted under California permit from pest-free areas.	Cotton boll weevil.
(6) Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.	Fresh cherry fruits from the following infested areas: *Oregon:* Entire State except the counties of Baker, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lake, Malheur, Umatilla, and Wallowa. *Washington:* Entire State except the counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend, Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima. *Idaho:* Counties of Benewah, Kootenai, Latah, and Nez Perce.	Fresh cherry fruits admitted if accompanied by origin State certificate stating cherries originated in county known to be free from cherry fruit flies.	Cherry fruit flies.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED OR REGULATED ENTRY INTO CALIFORNIA—Continued

Area quarantined (Col. I)	Plants and plant products affected: Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited (Col. II)	Plants and plant products affected: Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or California permit (Col. III)	Plant pests and diseases (Col. IV)
(7) All States, Districts, and Territories of United States except the State of Arizona.	Sweetpotato plants, vines, cuttings, draws, and slips grown in the following infested areas: Alabama: Counties of Baldwin, Mobile, and Washington. Florida: Entire State except the counties of Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington. Georgia: Counties of Brooks, Camden, Chatham, Glynn, and McIntosh. Louisiana: De Soto and Sabine parishes and all parishes south of and including Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, and Washington. Mississippi: Counties of Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, and Walthall. Texas: Counties of Angelina, Aransas, Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Brazoria, Brazos, Brooks, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Colorado, Comal, Concho, Coryell, Crane, Crockett, De Witt, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Falls, Fayette, Fort Bend, Frio, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hardin, Harris, Hays, Hidalgo, Hill, Irion, Jackson, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kendall, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Kleberg, Lampasas, La Salle, Lavaca, Lee, Liberty, Limestone, Live Oak, Llano, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, Medina, Menard, Milam, Mills, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Pecos, Polk, Presidio, Reagan, Real, Refugio, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Shelby, Starr, Sutton, Terrell, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Upton Uvalde, Val Verda, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Zapata, Zavala.	Sweetpotato tubers and plants admitted if accompanied by origin State certificate stating same originated in area known to be free from sweetpotato weevil. Sweetpotato tubers admitted from infested areas of Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas only if accompanied by an origin State treatment certificate stating tubers fumigated.	Sweetpotato weevil.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED OR REGULATED ENTRY INTO CALIFORNIA—Continued

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or California permit	
(Col. I)	(Col. II)	(Col. III)	(Col. IV)
(8) All States, Districts, and Territories of U. S. except the State of Arizona.	----------	All plants named below and all parts thereof except fruit and seeds from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia and gardenia plants from any point in U. S. except Arizona, admitted only if completely defoliated at origin or under California permit or if accompanied by an origin state certificate stating plants fumigated with California approved treatment in California approved fumigator. Other plants named below admitted from States other than those named above if accompanied by an origin State certificate stating plants outside grown for one year before shipped or grown in greenhouse free of citrus white fly and white fly hosts originating in above-named States.—Tree of heaven; Camellia spp.; Mexican-orange; Persimmon; Gardenia or Cape jasmine; Holly; Jasmine; Privet; Chinaberry; Devilwood; Carolina laurelcherry; Chinese soapberry; common lilac; Citrus, Baelfruit; Tabog; Jasminorange; African cherryorange; Wood apple; Kumquat; Trifoliate-orange; Box orange; and Limeberry.	Citrus white flies.
(9) All States east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	----------	Hickory, pecan, and walnut plants and parts thereof (except nuts, which are unrestricted) admitted if covered by California permit, or if accompanied by an origin State certificate stating same fumigated under official supervision by California approved treatment in California approved fumigator.	Nut tree case bearers.
(10) Entire States of Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas. Arkansas: Entire counties of Little River and Miller. New Mexico: Entire counties of Dona Ana, Eddy, Chaves, Lea, Luna, Sierra, Grant, and Hidalgo. Utah: Entire county of Washington.	----------	All plants admitted if free from roots and soil, or if accompanied by origin state certificate stating that same were grown on premises known to be free from ozonium or cotton root rot. If intended for edible purposes and washed free from soil, smooth root vegetables (except mangles and sugar beets) admitted without certificate.	Ozonium or cotton root rot.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED OR REGULATED ENTRY INTO CALIFORNIA—Continued

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or California permit	
(Col. I)	(Col. II)	—(Col. III)	(Col. IV)
(11) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.	All trees, cuttings, grafts, scions or buds of almond, apricot, nectarine, peach, plum, and prune and any tree on peach root. Prohibited *except* from California approved areas under official origin certificate establishing approved origin.	.....	Peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach virus diseases.
(12) Arizona: counties of Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Graham, Maricopa, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai. Colorado: counties of Delta, Mesa, and Montezuma. New Mexico: counties of Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Lincoln, Otero, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, San Juan, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia. Oklahoma: counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Johnston, and Woods. Texas: counties of Brown, Callahan, Cherokee, Comanche, Dallas, Eastland, El Paso, Fannin, Fisher, Floyd, Gregg, Hale, Hudspeth, Jones, Mills, Palo Pinto, Parker, Runnels, Rusk, San Saba, Smith, Tarrant, Taylor, Upshur, Wilbarger, Wood, and Young. Utah: counties of Grand and Washington.	All almond, apricot, nectarine, peach, plum, and prune trees or parts thereof for or capable of propagation *except* fruit pits.	.....	Peach mosaic disease.
(13) Entire States of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Kansas: County of Wyandotte. Minnesota: Counties of Fillmore and Houston. Tennessee: Counties of Sumner, Robertson, and Montgomery.	.....	Corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass except clean seed and shelled grain: plants and parts thereof admitted if accompanied by U. S. Federal fumigation or treatment certificate or origin State certificate stating same treated by California approved method. (No restrictions on clean seed and shelled corn.) Lima and green shell beans in pod, beets with tops, and rhubarb: admitted if accompanied by U. S. Federal or origin State inspection certificate affirming freedom from corn borer. (No restrictions on dry beans, shelled lima, or other beans or string or waxed beans.) Greenhouse-grown rhubarb (cut only) admitted if accompanied by origin State certificate stating such rhubarb greenhouse grown.	European corn borer.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED OR REGULATED ENTRY INTO CALIFORNIA—Continued

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or California permit	
(Col. I)	(Col. II)	(Col. III)	(Col. IV)
(14) All States, districts, and territories of U. S.	Persimmon plants and all parts thereof *except* fruits and seeds.		Persimmon root borer and persimmon wilt.
(15) All States, districts, and territories of U. S. *except* Nevada and Territory of Hawaii.		Plants and cuttings of tomato, eggplant, and Irish potato admitted if accompanied by origin State certificate that same originated in locality known to be free from Colorado potato beetle. Irish potato tubers admitted without restriction if free from soil and plant debris.	Colorado potato beetle
(16) Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and *Washington.		Vetch seed admitted if accompanied by an origin fumigation certificate evidencing treatment by a California approved method. *No treatment required of vetch seed from noninfested counties of Washington. An official certificate evidencing origin and shipment from noninfested county will be accepted.	Vetch weevil.

Shippers desiring California permits must make application therefor direct to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, Calif.

Postmasters at places in California where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by paragraph 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations. (The Postal Bulletin, April 25, 1946.)

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States, and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Domestic Plant Quarantines

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective December 26, 1944, as amended effective February 1, 1946: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 26, 1944, as amended effective February 1, 1946, the movement into any of the protected States—namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State—of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), or any of its horticultural varieties, or any other species, varieties, or hybrids of *Berberis* or *Mahonia*, known to be sufficiently susceptible to infection by the black stem rust to involve danger of spread of the disease. The regulations place no restrictions on the interstate movement of Japanese barberry (*B. thunbergi*) or any of its rust-resistant varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* when shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective October 10, 1945: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof of (1) live gypsy moths or brown-tail moths in any stage of development; (2) trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, both deciduous and evergreen, having persistent woody stems, and parts thereof, including Christmas trees; (3) timber products; (4) stone and quarry products; and (5) any other commodities or articles when found on inspection to be infested with the aforesaid insects in any of their stages. The regulated area covers Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective February 17, 1945: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective February 17, 1945, as amended effective March 18, 1946, the interstate movement of (1) earth, soil, compost, and decomposed manure; (2) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (3) cut flowers; and (4) fresh fruits and vegetables from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof. The regulated area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective November 9, 1944; Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 9, 1944, as amended effective February 4, 1946, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas, of (1) okra, including all parts of the plant; (2) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild-cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (3) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (4) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying regulated cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (5) when contaminated with regulated cotton products, any other commodities, including farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective October 2, 1933, as amended effective October 22, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

White pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective July 1, 1946; Except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective July 1, 1946, (1) prohibits the movement of five-leaved pines into the noninfected States of Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and the noninfected part of California, from any other state, although (a) five-leaved pines may be moved without restriction between these noninfected states and portions thereof, and (b) there are no restrictions on the movement of five-leaved pines and parts thereof when not visibly infected with blister rust into or within that part of the continental United States outside the above-described noninfected area; (2) prohibits the movement of European black currants, except into and between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas; (3) prohibits the movement of gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) into parts of California, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, and West Virginia; and (4) restricts the movement of gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) into control-areas comprising Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and parts of Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Mexican fruitfly.—Quarantine No. 64, revised, effective November 26, 1945: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective November 26, 1945, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 71, revised, effective October 1, 1941: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1941, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut to or through any point outside thereof, of elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants, unless the wood is entirely free from bark.

White-fringed beetle.—Quarantine No. 72, revised, effective December 12, 1945: Prohibits, except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto, effective December 12, 1945, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina, to or through any point outside thereof, of (1) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development; (2) soil independently or in connection with nursery stock, plants, or other things; (3) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; and (4) other articles as stipulated in § 301.72–3.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 1, 1917: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective June 1, 1930, as amended, effective May 12, 1941, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melonfly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that movement will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

Sweetpotato.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* Boisd. and *Metamasius hemipterus* Linn.).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, seed or unginned cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products, except oil, from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51, effective October 1, 1921: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1921, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugarcane, corn (other than shelled corn), cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruitfly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* Gerst.), and certain insect enemies of the fruit of the avocado.

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, revised, effective January 22, 1941: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective January 22, 1941, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of certain injurious insects, including the fruitflies *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) and *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein, and the bean-pod borer *Maruca testulalis* (Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, revised, effective September 1, 1936: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants to prevent the spread of certain injurious insects, including *Phyllophaga* spp. (white grubs), *Phytalus* sp., *Adoretus* sp., and of several species of termites or white ants. Provision is made for the retention of potted plants on board vessels from Hawaii and Puerto Rico when evidence is presented satisfactory to the plant quarantine inspector that the soil has been so treated or is so safeguarded as to eliminate pest risk.

Foreign Plant Quarantines

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, revised, effective November 11, 1944: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Baja California, Mexico, including that portion of the Valley in the State of Sonora lying between San Luis Mesa and the Colorado River, and the area in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, adjacent to the United States, comprising the municipios of Guerrero, Mier, Camargo, Reynosa, Matamoras, Mendez, and San Fernando, of cottonseed of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls. Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley and from the aforesaid area in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that importation will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, revised, effective September 1, 1934: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds and scions, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes only plants belonging to the tribe Citrinae, subfamily Citratae, of the family Rutaceae.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended, effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), Jobs-tears (Coix), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective August 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Taiwan (Formosa) and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas and Doiscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweepotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see quarantine 56.)

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective June 1, 1919: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 22, 1930, and amended effective December 1, 1938, the importation of seeds, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products capable of propagation from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products capable of propagation imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds, except seeds of *Lathyrus*, *Vicia*, and *Hibiscus esculentus*. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

Under regulation 3:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: *Lillum* (lily), *Convallaria* (lily-of-the-valley), *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth), *Tulipa* (tulip), *Crocus*, *Narcissus* (daffodil and jonquil), *Begonia* and *Gloxinia;* and until further notice, *Chionodoxa* (glory-of-the-snow), *Galanthus* (snowdrop), *Scilla* (squill), *Fritillaria*, *Muscari* (grape-hyacinth), *Ixia* and *Eranthus* (winter aconite).

(2) Cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts: *Provided*, That cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts may be imported from Asia, Japan, Philippine

Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) under the provisions of regulation 14 only. (Stocks of fruits or nuts may not be imported, under permit or otherwise.)

(3) Rose stocks, including Manetti, *Rosa multiflora* (brier rose) and *R. rugosa*.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for growing purposes: *Provided*, That such nuts or seeds shall be free from pulp.

(5) Seed of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants: *Provided*, That such seeds shall be free from pulp; *Provided further*, That citrus seeds may be imported only through specified ports subject to disinfection as provided in regulation 9: *Provided further*, That mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise, except from the countries of North America, Central America, and South America, and the West Indies.

Importations from countries not maintaining inspection of nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, the entry of which is permissible under this regulation, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for public-service purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

(6) Materials permitted entry under Quarantine No. 56 for consumption purposes are authorized entry under this regulation for propagation.

Under regulation 14: Provision exists in this regulation for the entry of most kinds of plants that are not covered by other regulations of this quarantine or by other quarantines.

Under regulation 15: Provision exists for the entry in unlimited quantities of most kinds of plants which can be considered as peculiar to or standard productions of the Dominion of Canada, as opposed to stock imported into the Dominion from foreign countries and held or grown on there for later sale.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and jobs-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, revised, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 23, 1933, as amended effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 1, 1936, as amended effective February 27, 1940, the importation of fruits and vegetables, except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts, by special quarantines and other orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruitflies and melonflies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Autralia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts

of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar dried plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil-packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials which, because of their nature or process of manufacture, are unlikely to transport plant parasites.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Forbids the importation from Europe, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm or related plants, defined to include all species and genera of the family Ulmaceae; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part from the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

Coffee.—Quarantine No. 73, effective April 1, 1940: Prohibits the importation into Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seed or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, on account of an injurious coffee insect known as the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes* [*coffeae* Hgdn.] *hampei* Ferr.) and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br. Provision is made for importations of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective April 15, 1944, restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Spain (including the Canary Islands), and the States of Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, and Tamaulipas, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico.

Cotton and cotton wrappings.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised effective February 24, 1923, amended effective December 11, 1937, July 1, 1938, and February 2, 1945, restrict the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Cottonseed products.—The two orders of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended, effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake and meal and all other cottonseed products except oil from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm: *Provided*, That these commodities which originate in and are shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Baja California, Mexico, may enter without restriction.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the

United States and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1938, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Mexican border regulations.—These regulations, effective September 8, 1942, were promulgated under the act approved January 31, 1942, entitled, "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico" (Public Law 426, 77th Congress), and supersede the rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920. They are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton, which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for disinfecting railway cars and other vehicles are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Regulations governing sanitary export certification.—These regulations, revised effective July 1, 1945, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, approved September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 724). They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period January 1 to December 31, 1946, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States* v. *Lawrence C. Rogers*, Randolph, Vt., for transporting from Bethel, Vt., to a point outside of the regulated area, 5,000 board feet of lumber without certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States* v. *M. O. Showalter*, Harrisonburg, Va., for transporting from Washington, D. C., to a point outside the regulated area, a truckload of fresh fruits and vegetables without certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $300.

In the case of the *United States* v. *Charles E. Bounds*, Goulds, Fla., for transporting from Middlesex County, N. J., to a point outside the regulated area, 200 bags of potatoes without certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50 after serving 5 days in jail in default of bond.

In the case of the *United States* v. *Rooney Bros., Inc.*, Englishtown, N. J., for shipping via motortruck from the Counties of Middlesex and Mercer, N. J., to a

point outside the regulated area, 300 and 225 bags of potatoes, respectively, without certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $100.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Dolores Ratiro Vergura	Nogales, Ariz	12 guavas	$1.00
Jesus Garcia de Nunez	do	3 bulbs and 1 sweet lime tree in soil	1.30
Dora Gonzales de Jerez	do	19 plums, 17 mangoes, and 1 pound guamuchiles.	1.62
Mrs. Feliza Aguilar	do	8 plants and 17 cuttings	2.00
Josefa Castelum	do	9 orchid plants	2.66
Maria D. Hernandez	do	7 mangoes	1.05
Ysidra Mendoza de Silvas	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Anita Cardenas	do	11 mangoes	1.65
Juventina Godinez	do	165 tejocotes	1.00
Ignacia Leon	do	9 oranges, 3 apples, and 5 sweet limes.	1.00
Maria Serapia Gonzalez	Brownsville, Tex	1 orange	1.00
Brenda Corbonell	do	4 mameys	1.00
Leopoldo Garcia	do	1 orange	1.00
Alice Cortez	do	2 apples and 1 pear	1.00
Guadalupe Medina Rodriquez	do	4 oranges	1.00
F. B. Franks	do	12 avocados	1.00
Aurora Ramirez	do	4½ pounds Irish potatoes	1.00
Benjamin Martinez	do	1 orange	1.00
Felice Gonzales	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Margarita Gonzales	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Josefina Aneguin	do	2 mangoes	1.00
George Johnson	do	1 mango	1.00
Saro Saenz	do	6,300 pounds green tomatoes	(1)
Francisco Morales	do	do	(1)
Amando Cisneros	do	do	(1)
Silvano Villarreal	do	do	(1)
Audelio Pena-Lopez	do	2,200 pounds green tomatoes	(1)
Gil Hinojosa Atkinson	do	do	(1)
Quintin Hinojosa Atkinson	do	do	(1)
Felix Fernandez Juarez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Ramona de la Cruz	do	10 plants	1.00
Maria Minetty	do	1 carton of vegetables and fruits	1.00
Guadalupe Mesa	do	1 mango	1.00
Carl Kassabaum	do	do	1.00
Adolfo Garza	do	15 avocados with seed	1.00
Maria Inez Castillo	do	5 Bougainvillaea plants	1.00
Manuel Rodriquez	do	6 avocados with seed	1.00
Carmen Cervantes	do	1 mango	1.00
Elva R. Fragosa	do	1 avocado	1.00
Margarita Reyes	do	4 avocados	1.00
Theodora Caballero	do	21 avocados with seed	1.00
Pedro Vasquez	do	113 avocados, 6 peaches, and 4 apples.	(2)
Maria Saenz	do	1 sweetpotato	1.00
Hilaria Arco	do	3 apples	1.00
Antonio Chapa	do	3 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Genoveva Atkinson	do	2 oranges	1.00
Raul Guzman	do	5 oranges and 2 apples	1.00
Ricardo Cepeda	Del Rio, Tex	2 plants	1.00
Carlos Trevino	do	16 plants	1.00
F. F. McGown	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria Sanchez de Garcia	do	4 peaches	1.00
Eusebia Sanchez	do	6 pears	1.00
Joe Salas	do	2 pomegranates	1.00
Lucia Flores	do	3 avocados	1.00
Branlio Flores	do	1 avocado	1.00
Zapopa R. Zamora	do	1 pear	1.00
Rosa Garcia	do	2 apples	1.00
Adarana Herrera	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Petra Ruiz	Eagle Pass, Tex	1 gardenia plant	1.00
Adela Robles	do	1 plant	1.00
Joe I. Galindo	do	3 banana plants	1.00
Carlos Borvon	do	1 orange	1.00
Juana Flores Amaya	do	1 plant	1.00
Agapito de la Cruz	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Marino Ann Lechugo	do	1 orange	1.00
Francisca M. Lopez	do	1 plant	1.00

[1] 60 days in jail.
[2] This alien was deported; had no money to pay fine.

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Isabel Serrano de Montclango	Eagle Pass, Tex	3 oranges	$1.00
Jacinta Guajardo	do	5 plants	1.00
Reynaldo Fausto	do	2 avocados	1.00
Maria Refugio de Navaro	do	8 plants and 3 bulbs	1.00
Mrs. Juliana Ramirez	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Grace Wilkins	do	do	1.00
Juanita Sanchez de Carrillo	do	do	1.00
Maria Escarzoza Vda. de Flores	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mecaela Nuncio	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Creifin Espinosa	do	1 mango	1.00
A. G. Flores	do	4 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Felisa Ramos	do	4 figs	1.00
Mrs. Lenora Roma	do	3 figs	1.00
Suzgada Reyes Aneola	do	2 plants	1.00
Celia Ramirez	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Carolina Hernandez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Aurora Sanchez	do	do	1.00
Guadalupe Servin	do	1 mango	1.00
Cecilia Gonzalez de Balboa	do	do	1.00
Arturo Garcia	do	2 avocados	1.00
Maria del Ros Garcia Chavez	do	6 apples	1.00
Mrs. Leon de Alvarado	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Espinosa de Pastart	do	1 orange	1.00
Dora Garcia de Cortez	do	1 sweet lime	1.00
Elias Guerrero	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Zuniga de Cardena Hilaria	do	do	1.00
Mary Rodriguez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Mariana Rodriguez	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Chacon de Ibarra	do	3 plants	1.00
Manuel Faareeda	do	1 fig	1.00
Ernesto Trevino	do	3 avacado seeds	1.00
Mrs. Consuelo Mozua	do	1 plant	1.00
Josefa Lafuente Vda. de Rodriguez	do	3 mango seeds	1.00
Ernestina H. de Gonzalez	do	2 figs, 1 mango, and 5 plums	1.00
Alice Vasquez	do	32 apples	1.00
Amancio Paizariaza	do	2 pomegranates	1.00
Mrs. Simona Torrez	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Amelia Hernandez	do	2 pears	1.00
Edwardo Berrelos	do	15 pomegranates and 3 pears	1.00
Maria de Jesus Hernandez	do	2 peaches	1.00
Maria Consuelo de Buscos	do	2 pomegrnates	1.00
Rosa Vasquez	do	1 pear	1.00
Severa Gonzales de Garcia	do	1 peach	1.00
Ambaro Oyervides	do	do	1.00
Rebecca Hernandez	do	1 plum	1.00
Guadalupe Recco	do	7 pomegranates and 20 figs	1.00
Josefa Ibana Martinez	do	3 peaches	1.00
Nicanor Medrano Guardiola	do	7 peaches	1.00
Clara Musquiz de Castillo	do	4 avocados	1.00
Elvira Montemayor	do	1 avocado	1.00
Maria Concepion Garcia	do	2 pears	1.00
Celestina Sanchez Zamara	do	8 pomegranates	1.00
Juana Ramirez de Falcon	do	1 avocado	1.00
Aleja Pura Garcia	do	1 orange	1.00
Anita Martinez	do	5 pomegranates	1.00
Dolores Jiminez	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Josefina Vasquez de Guiterrez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Francisco Hernandez Guerra	do	2 oleander plants	1.00
Concha Salinas	do	1 quince	1.00
Pedro Jiminez	do	12 pomegranates	1.00
Manuel A. Gonzales	do	4 pomegranates	1.00
Maria Guadalupe Sanches Ibarra	do	2 plants	1.00
Josefa Ibana Valdes	do	do	1.00
Sara Gonzales	do	2 peaches	1.00
Guadalupe Luna	do	1 peach	1.00
Antonia Maldenado	do	2 avocados	1.00
Candalaria Galvan	do	6 avocados	1.00
Cristina P. Maldenado	do	2 sweet limes	1.00
Elvira Rodrigues de Ramon	do	1 apple	1.00
Jesus Lopez de Sandoval	do	7 peaches and 4 avocados	1.00
Paula Garza de Medrana	do	5 avocados and 3 avocado seeds	1.00
Lolita Medrano Flores	do	2 avocados	1.00
Maria Torres	do	2 quince	1.00
Consuela Tyjerina	do	4 pomegranates	1.00
Guadalupe Ramos	do	1 pear	1.00
Dolores Musquiz Gaona	do	4 avocados and 4 pears	1.00
Magdalena Morin	do	3 avocados	1.00
Josefina Arizpe	do	7 avocados	1.00
Jesusa Perez	do	5 Althea plants	1.00
Maria Menchaca	do	2 apples	1.00
Maria Gutierrez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Julian Tijerina	do	1 apple and 1 avocado	1.00
Hortencia H. Pena	do	13 avocados	1.00
Petra Arredondo Dominguez	do	1 pear	1.00
Francisca de Hernandez	do	6 avocado seeds	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Antonia Sanchez Calderon	Eagle Pass, Tex	3 plants	$1.00
Ruben Rodriquez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Beatrice Flores	do	1 apple	1.00
Felipe de Leon	do	4 avocados	1.00
Pablo B. Gonzalez	do	1 persimmon	1.00
Amalia R. Torres de Derbez	do	2 apples	1.00
Beatriz Staten	do	1 apple	1.00
Endelia Rodriguez	do	do	1.00
Josepha Caravahal	do	3 plants	1.00
Martinez Munoz Bertha	do	1 cactus plant	1.00
Felicitas Ortiz de Nevarez	do	3 plants and 2 sweet limes	1.00
Luz Valenzuela	do	5 plants	1.00
Mrs. Otila Arizmendez de Opolinar	do	do	1.00
Elisa R. De Ortiz	do	4 plants	1.00
Julia de Rocha	do	1 orange	1.00
Juana Salazar Vda. de Duran	do	do	1.00
Guadalupe Rodriguez	do	1 plant	1.00
Ernesto Flores	El Paso, Tex	3 oranges	1.00
Isabel P. Martinez	do	9 sweet limes	1.00
Casiniro Arellano	do	6 pounds seed potatoes	2.00
Ruth Lester	do	2 apples	1.00
Adela Vegg	do	2 plants with roots and 3 bulbs	2.00
Joe Nicholas Pina	do	5 oranges, 2 bulbs, 2 plants, and 7 nodes sugarcane.	1.50
Roberto Reys	do	4 oranges	2.00
Heracleo Reyes	do	2 oranges	1.00
Augustina Cabrera Bernal	do	2 sweet limes, 13 plants, and 1 persimmon.	2.00
Pedro Montes	do	2 stalks sugarcane	1.00
Marias Gomez	do	14 pieces sugarcane and 1 mango	2.00
Josepha C. Esparza	do	8 oleander plants, 4 roses, 4 geranium plants and 1 cactus.	4.00
Rita Gutierrez	do	1 mango	1.00
Belen Gonzalez de Tango	do	2 avocados with seed and 1 sweet lime.	1.00
Agusta Jordan	do	1 mango	1.00
Emetoria Hernandez	do	10 oranges	1.00
Refugio Dominguez Martinez	do	10 plants, 4 ounces fruit seed, and 3 thornapples.	2.00
Ernesto Estralla Ramirez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Manuel Rivera	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Micaela Rico de Chavez	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Celis Luna Ochoa	do	1 orange	1.00
Romana Lujan de Vanderpool	do	2 rose plants	1.00
Antonia Mendoza	do	6 geranium plants	1.00
Solio Calderon Merced	do	3 avocados with seed and 3 sapotes	1.00
Purfería Contrero G. de Silva	do	7 live plants	1.00
Maria Gonzales	do	1 sapote	1.00
Reynaldo Carrosco de Arenas	do	1 mango	1.00
Percilla D. Torres	do	4 mangoes and 2 plants	1.00
Innocencia A. Macias	do	15 plants	1.50
Sofia C. Ramires Padilla	do	1 sapote and 7 sapote seed	1.00
Modesta V. de Cruz	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria Rodriguez de Rios	do	5 mangoes	2.00
Rodrigo Urbino Sanchez	do	1 mango and 8 mango seeds	1.00
Eliceria Sanchez	do	1 mango	1.00
Roberto J. Hernandez	do	2 mangoes and 1 mango seed	1.00
Esther C. de Martinez	do	1 mango	1.00
Paula Caro de Lopez	do	do	1.00
Adela Delgadillo	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Dolores M. Rodela	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Ramona Padilla	do	1 mango and 2 mango seed	1.00
Margarita Antone Martinez	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Maria Garcia Gordero	do	1 mango	1.00
Elena Hernandez	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Eddie Wood	do	2 mangoes	1.00
John Montaya	do	18 apricots and 5 peaches	3.00
Petromila A. Sasildo	do	1 mango	1.00
Dolores R. Garcia	do	2 avocados	1.00
Mrs. F. M. Levario	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria Dias de Leon	do	1 sack apricots	1.00
Margarita Gutierrez	do	1 mango	1.00
Sarah Davis	do	8 nectarines, ½ pound cherries, and 15 peaches.	1.00
Donato Ruiz	do	4 mangoes and 5 avocados	2.00
Vicent Guereca	do	1 orange	1.00
Delia Mayo	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria Apodaca	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Soledad Castro	do	6 apricots	1.00
Esteban Garcia	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Esperanza Gonzalez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Antonio Rayo	do	8 mangoes	4.00
Ester Renteria	do	2 mangoes and 1 avocado	1.00
Manuel Isles	do	3 quinces	1.00
Rosa Curahella de Cashillo	do	do	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mercedes C. V. de Larrango	El Paso, Tex	4 avocados	$1.00
P. C. Clover	do	2 pomegranates	1.00
Maria Quintero	do	1 pear	1.00
Ysabel Hernandez	do	1 plant	1.00
Jesus Alviadres	do	5 quinces	1.00
Felicitas Castillo	do	1 quince	1.00
Antonio Morales	do	2 plants	1.50
Herminis de Neva Parras	do	4 avocados with seed	1.00
Maria Garcia	do	15 avocados and 21 guavas	2.00
Angela Bustamente	do	1 guava	1.00
Felipa U. Sosa	do	1 apple	1.00
Candalaria Rangel	do	1 avocado	1.00
Saens Rieves Gomez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Maria de Jesus Marlin	do	1 orange	1.00
Mrs. Harry Barber	do	1 avocado	1.00
Santos Avalos Bda de Mortnez	do	3 Irish potatoes	1.00
Baleric Gonzales	do	1 apple	1.00
Nacruba Morales Vda de Mora	do	1 quince	1.00
Florencio Davila	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Jose Ontiveros de Gollodo	do	16 apples	1.00
Manuela Fernandez de Marrufo	do	2 pears and 3 apples	1.00
Felica C. Molinar	do	1 apple	1.00
Trinidad Molinar	do	do	1.00
Mrs. W. H. Norton	do	3 guavas	1.00
Francisco G. Mantal	do	1 orange	1.00
Refugio Chavez de Negreto	do	1 plant	1.00
Lydia Payan	do	1 orange	1.00
Francisco La Fontaine	do	29 orchid plants	10.00
Adolf Rivera	do	3 apples	1.00
Maria Cortes	do	4 avocados with seed	1.00
Carlos T. McDermott	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Mrs. Jesus Martinez	do	4 oranges and 3 sweet limes	1.00
Mary L. Ward	do	5 avocados with seed	1.00
Modesta Rinetti	do	3 oranges	1.00
Aurora B. de Vizcano	do	1 apple	1.00
Venancia Peralez	Hidalgo, Tex	1 orange	1.00
Luz Peto	do	1 apple	1.00
Luis Longoria	do	11 oranges	1.00
San Juan Limas	do	1 apple	1.00
Maria Cavazoa	do	3 plants	1.00
Margarita Cerda de Becerra	do	19 plants	1.00
Basilia Villareal	do	4 oranges	1.00
Mrs. G. M. Stahl	do	9 tangerines	1.00
Rafaela Moreno	do	3 plants	1.00
Petra Salinas	do	2 apples and 2 oranges	1.00
Dr. H. E. Harvey	do	4 mameys	1.00
Engracia Contreras	do	2 oranges	1.00
Maria Cisneros	do	2 oranges	1.00
Adelaida Rios	do	5 plants	1.00
Maria Cantu	do	2 oranges	1.00
Captain H. R. Figlioli	do	2 tangerines	1.00
Edward Jamison	do	1 mamey	1.00
B. Y. Alvis	do	3 oranges	1.00
Ramona Rivas	do	1 orange	1.00
Fermin Martinez	do	9 plants	1.00
Herlinda Faris	do	2 oranges	1.00
Evarista Leal	do	8 plants	1.00
James P. Grosso	do	1 grapefruit and 9 oranges	1.00
Aurora Rodriguez	do	2 pears	1.00
Camilo R. Lerna	do	1 plant	1.00
Mariana Villegas	do	1 orange	1.00
Natalia Guillen	do	1 mango and 3 plants	1.00
Pomposa Castillo	do	5 plants	1.00
Josephina Maldonado	do	3 tangerines	1.00
Felix Longoria	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Howard R. Nold	do	1 orange	1.00
Salome Garza de Sanchez	do	57 nodes sugarcane	1.00
Virginia Avella	do	1 mamey	1.00
Maria Luisa Gutierrez	do	3 plants	1.00
Reinaldo Granado	do	5 plants	1.00
Guadalupe Cabellero	do	3 plants	1.00
Concepcion Gonzalez	do	3 tangerines, 1 orange, 1 plant, and 9 tree seed.	1.00
Francisco Gonzales	do	6 oranges	1.00
Felicitas Saenz	do	14 plants	1.00
Nestor Harrera	do	2 oranges	1.00
C. M. Lentz	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Alice Cabrera	do	1 mamey	1.00
L. H. Foster	do	2 oranges	1.00
Berta Longoria	do	1 mango	1.00
Elisa R. Trevino	do	3 mangoes and 5 mameys	1.00
H. E. Hoff	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Eimenio Otero	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Juana Pena	do	6 plants	1.00
Petra Torres	do	4 plants	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Manuella Villanueva	Hidalgo, Tex	4 oranges	$1.00
Maria Ortiz	do	10 plants	1.00
Jose A. Garcia	do	9 plants	1.00
Mrs. J. W. Hillis	do	1 mango	1.00
Ysidero Reyna	do	3 plants	1.00
Catalina Gonzales	do	5 plums	1.00
Francisco Guerrero	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Juan Castillo	do	1 mango	1.00
Innocencia de Riveria	do	1 orange	1.00
Pedro Mendoza	do	5 plants	1.00
Eva Guerra	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Candelaria Flores	do	4 plants	1.00
Marten Flores	do	11 plums	1.00
Jaren Cedello	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Wessie Tisdel	do	1 mango and 1 apple	1.00
Bob Crump	do	2 oranges	1.00
Ed Duesterhaus	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Aurelio Espinosa	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Rufino Ramirez	do	10 oranges	1.00
Lydia Casares	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Silberia Martinez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Paula Gonzalez	do	1 apple	1.00
Carrillo Villareal	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Calderon De Herrera	do	1 mango	1.00
Adolfo Salinas	do	5 oranges	1.00
Natalia G. Guajardo	do	3 oranges and 1 plant	1.00
Lt. S. Halbert	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Esperanza Osuna	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Julio Gutierrez	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Adela Weber	do	1 peach	1.00
Ignacio Mirelos	do	1 orange	1.00
Angela Mancha	do	do	1.00
Juan Ramirez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Dominga L. Martinez	do	2 mangoes and 3 oranges	1.00
Bertha Cardenas	do	5 avocados with seed	1.00
Maria Rita Garcia	do	1 plant	1.00
Maria Leonardo	do	do	1.00
Angela Gomez	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Martin Duarte	do	1 mango	1.00
Guillerma Garcia	do	10 plants	1.00
Frank M. Scalise	do	1 mamey	1.00
Lorenza Aleman de Barnal	do	1 orange	1.00
Margarita Sauceda	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Teresa Morin	do	do	1.00
Lucinda Lopez	do	1 peach	1.00
Maria Gonzalez	do	1 mango and 3 pears	1.00
Mariz Lopez	do	do	1.00
Eupenio Longoria	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mercedes Rosales	do	2 pears	1.00
Jesus Josa Gamboa	do	1 mango	1.00
Helinda Villareal	do	do	1.00
Margarita Yuns	do	1 orange	1.00
Elena Cruz	do	1 pear	1.00
Marcelo Zuniga	do	2 pears and 6 figs	1.00
Eferium Longoria	do	6 avocados	1.00
Agustina Pina	do	1 grapefruit	1.00
Carlos Romero	do	2 oranges	1.00
Maria de Leon	do	12 plants and 13 pomegranates	1.00
Consilliana Bernal de Perez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Mateo Aleanter	do	2 quince	1.00
Julian Alvarado	do	1 pear	1.00
Lisandro Cantu Villareal	do	¼ pound tree seed	1.00
Maria Rodriguez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Formosa Barbosa	do	2 apples	1.00
Julia Torres Navarez	do	2 pears	1.00
Barbara Hernandez	do	3 apples	1.00
Maria Zavala de Rodriguez	do	4 apples and 5 pears	1.00
Gregoria Tijerina	do	2 quince	1.00
Jose Vasquez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Eva Rocha	do	do	1.00
Maria de Jesus Rodriguez	do	1 apple	1.00
Maria Villalobos	do	1 quince	1.00
Evangelina Garza	do	1 avocado	1.00
Gregoria Herrera	do	3 avocados	1.00
L. Fongo	do	do	1.00
Inocencio Guerrero	do	6 apples	1.00
Guadalupe de la Garza	do	2 guavas	1.00
Basilia Gonzalez	do	6 avocados	1.00
Arcadia Aleman	do	2 plants	1.00
Maria Almaguer	do	1 apple	1.00
Josefa F. de Lopez	do	2 avocados	1.00
J. W. McKelvey	do	7 apples	1.00
Juana R. Ayala	do	3 plants	1.00
Teodora Garcia	do	3 apples	1.00
Dimas Estives	do	200 Red Haws	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Luciana Corona	Hidalgo, Tex	4 guavas	$1.00
Ascension Ayala	do	1 apple and 22 plants	1.00
Margarita Adema	do	5 plants	1.00
Mercedes Tafolla	do	2 oranges and 1 apple	1.00
Maria Rivas	do	5 plants	1.00
Paula Cardana de Garcia	do	2 plants	1.00
Josefina Almanza	do	2 avocado seed and 5 plants	1.00
Isabel Marin Aragus	do	4 plants	1.00
Adelmira Urquizo	do	2 plants	1.00
Severa Rios	do	1 orange and 6 plants	1.00
Juan Martinez	Laredo, Tex	18 plants and 4 sugarcane nodes	2.00
Adan Casas	do	16 plants and 2 bulbs	1.00
Josh W. Scott	do	2 amaryllis bulbs	1.00
John S. Goss	do	4 orchid plants	4.00
Jean F. Dominguez	do	2 plants and 1 mamey seed	1.00
Miss Cynthie Ansrug	do	4 oranges, 5 tangerines, and 5 grapefruit.	1.00
Maria Zuniga	do	1 gladiola corm, 12 tuberose bulbs, 1 resurrection plant, 1 mamey seed, and 1 potted plant.	1.00
Avellina Garcia de Burrago	do	2 avocados	1.00
Mr. Miguel Calderon	do	40 Irish potatoes	1.00
Eva R. Conte	do	10 tangerines	1.00
Ramiro Segura	do	1 avocado	1.00
Manuello Salinas Guerrero	do	3 avocados	1.00
Carmen Rodriguez	do	3 plants	1.00
Clara Lopez	do	5 cacti and 2 avocado seeds	2.00
Romona Negrete	do	1 plant	1.00
Petra Medellin	do	2 avocados	1.00
Maria Valdez Gallegos	do	1 plant	1.00
C. L. Gillmuth	do	2 plants	1.00
Clotilda Chapa	do	3 mangoes	1.00
J. Mendoza Saucedo	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria R. de Medina	do	3 mangoes and 3 avocados	1.00
Marganta Duenos	do	1 plant	1.00
Guadalupe Martinez	do	1 mango	1.00
J. R. Rodriguez	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Garza	do	8 mangoes	1.00
C. Rivas	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Anna Chalupa	do	35 plants, 2 avocados, and 22 kumquats.	5.00
R. Jimenez	do	3 plants	1.00
Paula Oliva de Fuentes	do	2 oranges	1.00
Nicolosa Garza	do	1 mango seed, 2 avocado seed, and 1 tree seed.	1.00
Mazie Garza Tamez	do	do	1.00
Petra Garza	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Margarita Costello	do	2 plant cuttings	1.00
Mrs. Margarita S. de Aleron	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Maria Flores	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Josefina Lozano	do	4 mangoes and 1 apple	1.00
Mrs. Maria Luna Saucedo	do	29 peaches	1.00
Marina H. Garza	do	1 mango	1.00
Juan Gomez	do	do	1.00
Amelio R. Aquilera	do	4 plants, 1 mamey, 1 mango seed, 3 sweet limes, and 2 apples.	1.00
Zulema Rodriguez de Luna	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Victoria Alejos	do	1 mango	1.00
Anton Trujello	do	Bulbs and plants	2.00
Luis Gomez	do	1 mango and 4 avocados	1.00
Socorro Hernandez	do	5 avocados	1.00
Mrs. A. Nessel Haub	do	3 plants	1.00
Mr. William Mercedes	do	5 lily bulbs	1.00
Jesus Garcia	do	13 avocados, 1 orange, and 8 apples	1.00
Ricarda Yanis	do	1 pomegranate, 2 quince, 9 peaches, 3 avocados, 1 avocado seed, and 1 plant.	1.00
Mrs. Leysa Garcia	do	3 avocados	1.00
Vidal Canysos	do	12 avocados	1.00
Adam Huron	do	9 apples and 7 avocados	1.00
Joseph Brandon	do	34 oranges and 21 tangerines	1.00
Martin Castillo	do	12 avocados	1.00
Julio Malacava	do	4 pomegranates	1.00
Delores M. Martinez	do	13 plants	1.00
Gloria Santillan	do	1 mango seed and 1 orchid plant	1.00
I. J. Seifried	do	4 plants	1.00
Jose R. Rodriguez	do	6 plants	1.00
Lorenzo Valdivia	do	7 potted plants and 4 dahlia bulbs	5.25
Lydia Delao	do	34 avocados	4.08
Eudelia V. de Cavana	do	32 avocados	3.84
Margarita G. Araiza	do	3 quinces	1.00
Guadalupe Pena	do	280 avocados	33.60
H. W. Rutledge	do	2 plants	1.00
M. Gonzales	do	3 plants	1.00
Antonio Hernandez Perez	do	1 quince	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Peter Meraz	Laredo, Tex	3 peaches and 3 pears	$1.00
Bertha Flores	do	7 avocadoes	1.00
G. Valero	do	15 quinces	1.00
Julio Lopez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Manuel Tores	do	6 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Aurora Puebla	do	1 plant	1.00
Flavio Martinez	do	6 oranges, 53 red haws, and 2 plants	1.00
Elidia Farias	do	6 avocados	1.00
Raul Ysaguirre	do	do	1.00
Fidela B. DeGuerra	do	4 apples and 1 pear	1.00
Alfonso Panza	do	1 avocado	.13
Eufucina Mendoza Hernandez	do	10 plants and 2 guavas	1.00
Mrs. Hernandez	do	2 guavas and 10 plants	1.00
Elvira Solis	do	1 plant and 1 bag seeds	1.00
Juan F. Moreles	do	4 pears	1.00
Aurelian Ramirez	do	26 sweetpotatoes	1.00
J. C. Olivares	do	2 palm plants	1.00
Jose Pilar Castellanos	do	5 plants and 7 sapotes	1.00
Antonio Trevenio	do	2 oranges	1.00
Carlos B. Ortiz	do	13 avocados	1.63
G. C. Macias	do	2 avocados	1.00
Julia Flores Rodriquez	do	3 plants	1.00
Mrs. A. Englebrecht	do	3 avocados, 1 plant, and 3 guavas	2.00
Andres Rodriguez	do	13 avocados	2.00
Romano Ramirez Castro	do	4 oranges	1.00
Jose Maria Trevino	do	4 oranges, 1 apple, 1 pear, and 1 avocado with seed.	1.00
Refugio Maria Alvarez	do	8 plants	1.00
Ascencion Quiones	do	21 apples, 20 oranges, and 11 cuttings.	1.00
Maria Gabino	do	4 plants	1.00
A. Gonzalez	do	4 guavas and 18 plants	2.00
Pedro Jiminez	do	23 guavas and 1 sweet lime	1.00
Jack B. Hubbard	do	1 avacodo and 2 oranges	1.00
Mrs. M. Mondragon	do	24 oranges and 2 plants	3.00
W. H. Fitzgerald	do	2 oranges and 2 tangerines	1.00
Joe Garcia	do	3 oranges and 3 tangerines	1.00
William M. Brown	do	1 plant	1.00
Juventino Villarreal	Roma, Tex	1 peach	1.00
Jobe Morales	do	5 avacados	1.00
Eva Cavozas	do	1 orange	1.00
Bonifacio Barrera	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Raul Franco	do	2 plants	1.00
Reynaldo Cantu	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Abraham Saenz	do	4 plants	1.00
Zaragosa Garza	do	1 fleshy root	1.00
Manuel Garcia Salinas	do	3 plants	1.00
R. R. Ramirez	do	4 pomegranates	1.00
Rosa Lera de Ramirez	do	3 oranges and 5 peaches	1.00
Jas. J. Zasadil	San Antonio, Tex	2 catcus plants	2.00
Ignacio de Leon	Thayer Station, Tex	12 avacados	2.00
Elutria Martinez	do	1 pk. cantaloupe seed	1.00
Vincenta Garza	do	3 oranges	1.00
Felicetas Sota	do	8 oz. garlic	1.00
Carillo Villareal	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Marta Rios	do	2 mangoes	1.00

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